

FBIS

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE STATEMENT ON IRAN CITED

OW201530Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--"The United States does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country" and expects "other countries to conduct themselves in similar fashion," said U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in a statement yesterday on the situation in Iran, according to Western press reports.

A UPI report said in apparent response to a warning from the Soviet Union, the statement is "an apparent attempt to turn the tables on the Soviet Union."

The statement said, "We firmly support the shah in his efforts to restore domestic tranquility in Iran, and have confidence that Iran can solve its own problems." Vance said, "As President Carter has indicated, the United States does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country, and reports to the contrary are totally without foundation." "We expect other countries to conduct themselves in similar fashion," he added.

In an interview with a PRAVDA correspondent on November 18, Leonid Brezhnev warned the United States not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. TASS quoted Brezhnev as saying: "The Soviet Union, which maintains traditional good-neighbour relations with Iran, states resolutely that it is against any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Iran by anyone, in any form and under any pretext."

He stated: "It must be also clear that any interference, especially military interference, in the affairs of Iran--a state which directly borders on the Soviet Union--would be regarded by the USSR as a matter affecting its security interests."

PRC FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE FETES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW171652Y Peking NCNA in English 1643 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--John M. Slack, chairman of the United States congressional delegation, said here this evening that he had looked forward to this China visit because it would provide an opportunity for exchanging views and promoting understanding and contribute to the full normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Mr. Slack, who is Democratic representative from West Virginia and chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee, said this at a banquet given for the delegation by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Toasting the guests, Hsieh Li, secretary-general of the host institute, said that China-U.S. relations had made new progress over the last seven years since the signing of the Shanghai communique. "We have received with pleasure one group of American friends after another," Hsieh Li said. "Through their visits in China they have deepened their understanding of this country which is very useful for furthering the relations between our two countries."

The U.S. congressional delegation, the second of its kind to visit China this month, arrived here yesterday.

Leonard Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, and Mrs Woodcock were among the guests. Also present was Wang Shu, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

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#### VICE PREMIER FANG I RECEIVES U.S. PROFESSOR

OW201336Y Peking NCNA in English 1241 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, today met with Professor Chih Kung Jen, vice-chairman of the Applied Physics Laboratory Research Center of Johns Hopkins University, who has come to China for a lecture tour.

Professor Jen, now 72 years old, is a world renowned professor of microwave electronics.

Vice-Premier Fang I hosted a banquet for him after the meeting. Present on both occasions were Liu Hsi-yao, minister of education; Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and president of Peking University; and Liu Ta and Chang Wei, president and vice-president of Tsinghua University.

#### ACTIVITIES OF PRC BASKETBALL DELEGATION IN U.S. REPORTED

OW181528Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Chinese basketball delegation arrived in New York yesterday from Washington on the last leg of the visit to the United States, according to a report from New York.

In Washington D.C., the Chinese men's and women's teams played their fourth matches in the United States on November 16. The men's team defeated Georgetown University 75:69, and the women's team beat the State University of Maryland 81:67.

Among those watching the matches were Arthur Rosen, president of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations; Charles Bray, deputy director of the U.S. International Communications Agency; and Chai Tse-min, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States of America.

When the Chinese basketball delegation visited the White House on November 16, President Jimmy Carter's mother Lilian Carter met with them and wished them a pleasant stay in the country. In his meeting with the Chinese delegation, Michael Okse, staff member of the U.S. National Security Council, expressed the hope that through mutual visits of the Chinese and U.S. sports circles friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries will be promoted.

On November 15, the Chinese men's team lost to the Wake Forest University 81:103 and the women's team to the State University of North Carolina 78:83.

Teams End Visit to U.S.

OW191816Y Peking NCNA in English 1726 GMT 19 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] New York, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--The visiting Chinese men's basketball team fought to a 84:84 draw with the U.S. team from Rutgers University and the women's team lost to the U.S. National Team 66:92 in the two friendship matches in New York this afternoon before more than 10,000 spectators.

After the matches, the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations gave a reception in honour of the Chinese teams, which will conclude their friendly visit to the United States and leave here for home tomorrow.

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Speaking of the results of the tour, Chinese men's coach Chien Cheng-hai told HSINHUA that the United States has all along paid much emphasis on basketball which has a long history in the country and has become a nationwide popular sport. There is a system of regular competition in the country and systematic training is given to any promising player at very young age. Hence the numerous excellent basketballers throughout the country. During the current friendly visit, the Chinese teams have learnt a lot from the U.S. basketballers and promoted friendship with them.

U.S. GROUP CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING WEST'S NAVAL FORCES

OW200748Y Peking NCNA in English 0735 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking 19 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union is building up a modern fleet capable of threatening NATO in a nuclear war, a general non-nuclear war or a limited conflict, says a report made public yesterday by the Atlantic Council of the United States, according to reports from Washington.

Under the title "Securing the Seas," the report adds that the Soviet Union is building an up-to-date fleet of 775 ships capable of blockading the eastern Mediterranean and disrupting the global oil and trade sea lanes used by Western countries.

The council is a private U.S. group encouraging closer ties between the U.S. and its West European allies. Its report notes that there is a stark contrast between the momentum of Soviet naval development and the relative indecision on the alliance side.

The report says, "The Soviet Union--whose naval forces have become substantially stronger in recent years--is now capable of seriously interfering with essential shipping and challenging other Western uses of the sea." "Meanwhile," it continues, "the alliance fleets have been permitted to dwindle in number and, in some cases, to become obsolescent." The report holds that it is very difficult for the navy of the Western alliance to cope with such a challenge. It recommends that the U.S. and other NATO members strengthen their naval forces.

The report urges the U.S. Congress to allocate 10,000 million dollars annually for the expansion of the U.S. Navy. It proposes that the U.S. Navy's shipbuilding programme of 13 vessels a year should be doubled to about 25 and the present goal of a fleet of 525 ships increased to 600. It also says that other NATO nations should spend about 6,000 million dollars to build about 20 ships a year to maintain their combined forces of about 600 warships.

The report also proposed that existing allied merchant marine ships be outfitted so they can be converted for use against Soviet submarines and aircraft in an emergency.

#### SOVIET UNION

SOVIET BALTIC THREAT DISCUSSED BY SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW180726Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Helsinki, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--The emergence of Soviet nuclear submarines in the Baltic has aroused much concern among the big powers, noted Swedish Foreign Minister Hans Blix here yesterday. The situation has become the subject of hot discussions in the area, he added. The Swedish minister made these remarks at a press conference during his one-day visit to Finland.

Referring to the establishment of a north European nuclear free zone, Hans Blix said, "This nuclear free zone should also include the Baltic region--the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany and the western part of the Soviet Union. We hope that no strategic weapons will be deployed in the Baltic."

He pointed out that no north European countries possess nuclear weapons. And that only the big powers possess this type of weapons, they should therefore be committed to the creation of a north European nuclear free zone.

The Swedish minister also told the press that any government reshuffle in Sweden, would not change its policy and line in foreign affairs.

Hans Blix talked with his Finnish counterpart Paavo Vayrynen about the international situation and north European strategy. They also discussed the development of economic, industrial and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Finnish President Urho Kekkonen received Foreign Minister Hans Blix.

MORE WORLD PRESS COMMENT ON USSR-SRV TREATY REPORTED

#### JINMIN SHIMPO's Condemnation

OW171823Y Peking NCNA in English 1716 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Japanese paper JINMIN SHIMPO pointed out in an article on November 15 that since Vietnam has signed a de facto military alliance treaty with the Soviet hegemonists, the Soviet Union will drive Vietnam harder to push hegemonism in Southeast Asia. "The conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation will pose a grave danger to peace and security in Asia."

The article, carried in the organ of the Provisional Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Leftist), said, "Vietnam joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in late June and now concluded this treaty, which means that Vietnam, submitting completely to the Soviet social-imperialism politically, economically and militarily, has degenerated into 'Asia's Cuba!'."

The article noted that Vietnam has received large quantities of Soviet weapons and has made a massive military build-up on the southeast border of Kampuchea under the direction of Soviet military advisors in preparation for a large-scale dry-season aggression on Kampuchea.

The article said, "Vietnam is not only posing a military threat to Kampuchea and China; it is also becoming a grave military threat to other Asian countries including Japan, through providing the Soviet Navy with Cam Ranh Bay and other base facilities."

The article stressed that the Japanese people must further strengthen solidarity with the people of other Asian countries, oppose Soviet hegemonism and Vietnamese regional hegemonism and prevent them from starting a new war in Asia.

#### Southeast Asian Press

OW172100Y Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking 17 Nov (HSINHUA correspondent)--Southeast Asian nations see the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty as a severe menace to peace in the region.



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Commenting on the treaty, Southeast Asian newspapers noted that its conclusion is a major component of the Soviet global strategy pushed in Asia through Vietnam and is a replica of the "Asian collective security system". This has proved that the Soviet Union is eager to make Vietnam a "bridgehead" in its expansion in Southeast Asia. MALAYAN THUNG PAU DAILY NEWS noted that this treaty has given Vietnam "more courage" in its pursuit of regional hegemony.

Quite a number of newspapers in Southeast Asia maintain that this treaty has the character of a military alliance. Singaporean NANYANG SIANG PAO noted that the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty "bears the implications of a 'joint defence'". The Thai DAILY NEWS said that the treaty proclaimed the military cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The Thai BANGKOK POST pointed out that "a number of countries including Thailand are extremely concerned over the development of events in the days to come" following the conclusion of the treaty.

Southeast Asian papers pointed out that Vietnam has put itself under the wing of the Soviet revisionist clique and its self-styled non-alignment has gone up in smoke. The Malaysian paper SIN CHEW JIT POH said that the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty has shown that the two countries "are formally allied, and Vietnam has further thrown itself into the lap of the Soviet clique. The Singapore paper NANYANG SIANG PAO said that it is inevitable that one "cannot but suspect the Vietnamese moves and stand in Southeast Asia. Southeast Asian papers stressed that the treaty will jeopardize the security of the region, one should raise vigilance and closely watch the development of the situation.

#### Australian VANGUARD

OW171606Y Peking NCNA in English 1541 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation was the alternative to the Soviet social-imperialist's unsuccessful dream of an "Asian collective security system", stated Edward F. Hill, chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), in an article carried in the November 16th issue of the VANGUARD.

Entitled, "Unite All Friends Against a Handful of Enemies", the article points out that the treaty's basic aim, "is to secure a foothold on the Asian mainland, menace the position of countries of the Pacific and Indian Ocean and use Vietnam as a base for further expansion. It is tangible proof of world domination aspirations.

The article adds, "The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea can be seen as nothing but the execution of Vietnamese and Soviet expansionist schemes. The same is true of the Vietnamese persecution of people of Chinese origin in Vietnam and Vietnamese provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border."

The article concludes, "Actually Soviet Social-imperialism in its latest move with Vietnam is only tightening another noose around its neck."

#### Austrian KLASSENKAMPF

OW182025Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Vienna, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--KLASSENKAMPF, organ of the Communist League of Austria, in an article on November 13 condemned the Soviet social-imperialist's support for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and called for an end to the invasion.



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The article says, "On November 3 in the Kremlin Palace, the new tsar and his Vietnamese flunkey signed a 'treaty of friendship and cooperation', thereby rapidly increasing the danger of a new war breaking out in Southeast Asia." "It is not accidental that the treaty was signed just before the Indo-Chinese rainy-season ends--a circumstance which will permit a large-scale Vietnamese aggression on Kampuchea to begin," it notes.

The article continues that the Russians armed Vietnam at a time when the Kampuchean people were peacefully re-establishing their country. Vietnam, gradually submitting economically to the Soviet Union, is now becoming an instrument of that country's policy.

The article adds, "The Kampuchean people have kept their territory completely free from the superpower's schemes since liberation. Because of this, Kampuchea has been hated by imperialists of all kinds. At the same time it has won the sympathy of people throughout the world. Vietnam will probably launch a large-scale offensive against Kampuchea quite soon. It is now that Kampuchea badly needs active solidarity from the people throughout the world."

#### NORTH ASIA

##### JAPANESE IMPERIAL FAMILY MEMBERS CONTINUE PEKING VISIT

OW180200Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Nov (KYODO)--Tadateru Konoe, section chief of the Japan Red Cross Society, and his wife Yasuko, daughter of Prince Mikasa, met with Ku Chin-hsin, vice president of the Chinese Red Cross Society, Friday and discussed problems concerned with promotion of exchanges between the two societies.

Konoe and his wife arrived in Peking Thursday for a visit at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

During the meeting, Ku revealed that a mission of the Chinese Red Cross Society will visit Japan at an appropriate time next year. She confirmed that an invitation had been received from the Japan Red Cross Society on the sending of a mission.

Konoe and his wife were guests at a banquet held Friday night by the China-Japan Friendship Association. It was attended by Hsia Yen, vice president of the association, Pu Chieh, younger brother of Pu I, former emperor of Manchukuo, and others. Konoe in his address at the meeting noted that there had been an unfortunate period in Japan-China relations in the past. He said, however, the Konoe family had exerted efforts for Japan-China friendship, adding this has been the tradition of his family. He also said China has been a "teacher" to Japan for a long period and noted there are many things to learn from China.

##### Meet With NPC Vice Chairman

OW201412Y Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Ching Pu-chun, this morning met and feted Japanese friends Moriteru Konoe and his wife Yasuko Konoe.

Mr. Moriteru is the grandson of the former Japanese Prime Minister Fumimaro Konoe, and Yasuko Konoe is the eldest daughter of Mikasa-no-Miya Takahito, brother of the Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

Liao Cheng-chih had a friendly conversation with them. Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present at the meeting.

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The Japanese couple arrived here on November 16 for a friendship visit to China as guests of the China-Japan Friendship Association. They were honoured at a welcoming banquet given by Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, the following day.

#### PRC RED CROSS GROUP TO VISIT JAPAN IN JANUARY

OW200253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (KYODO)--A delegation of the Red Cross Society of China will visit Japan around January. Tadateru Konoe, an official of Japan Red Cross Society said here Sunday. Konoe, on a visit here with his wife Yasuko, daughter of Prince Mikasa, the emperor's younger brother, told Japanese reporters that the delegation would be headed by Chien Hsin-chung, president of the Chinese society.

It will be the first Chinese Red Cross mission to visit Japan in 21 years.

Meanwhile, Mrs Konoe disclosed after a visit to the office of China's National Women's Federation Saturday that the federation plans to send a 15-member mission to Tokyo early next month.

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF VISITING JAPANESE DIETMEN

##### Visit Hangchow

OW171902Y Peking NCNA in English 1649 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--Soichi Miyake, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, and other Japanese friends who are visiting here, hailed the broad prospects for the development of friendship between Japan and China.

Deputy Speaker Shoichi Miyake said that Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's brief visit to Japan had greatly strengthened the Japanese people's feeling of closeness toward China. "Our delegation has received a cordial and warm reception in China and we have been deeply moved by this," he added. He declared that they would work with their Chinese friends to promote Japan-China friendship.

Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the Diet Policy Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party who had visited China 18 years ago, said that he was impressed this time by the flourishing construction projects everywhere in China. "This shows China is advancing," he added.

Toshio Yamaguchi, chairman of the Diet Policy Committee of the New Freedom Club, who was visiting China for the fourth time, said that he was deeply impressed by the Chinese people's achievements in construction and their determination to realize the four modernizations.

Susumu Kobayashi, representative of the Japanese Socialist Party, noted that cooperation between the two countries had wide prospects. "China needs Japan's advanced technology in realizing the four modernizations, while Japan needs help from China in the supply of fuel and raw materials. The two countries should help each other and cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he added.

The Japanese friends made these remarks at an interview with HSINHUA.

The Japanese friends arrived in Hangchow from Peking yesterday afternoon. At a banquet given in their honor by the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Chen Tso-lin, vice-chairman of the committee, who visited Japan at the head of a Chinese agricultural delegation not long ago, had a happy reunion with his Japanese friends.

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Arrive in Shanghai on 17 Nov

OW191235Y Peking in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The friendship delegation of the Japanese House of Representatives led by Deputy Speaker Shoichi Miyake, and House Speaker Shigeru Hori's wife Toyoko Hori who is accompanying the delegation, left Hangchow, Chekiang Province, and arrived in Shanghai on the afternoon of 17 November. The visitors were accompanied by Lo Ching-chang, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Ching Pu-chun, wife of NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Cheng-chih.

The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a party to warmly welcome the visitors on the evening of the same day.

Prior to their departure from Hangchow, the members of the delegation toured scenic spots including West Lake.

Delegation Departs for Japan

OW191639Y Peking NCNA in English 1559 GMT 19 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 19 Nov (HSINHUA)--The friendship delegation of members of the Japanese House of Representatives led by Deputy Speaker Shoichi Miyake wound up their visit to China and left here for home by air this afternoon. Mrs. Hori, wife of Speaker Shigeru Hori, left here for home by the same plane.

Before leaving Shanghai, Deputy Speaker Shoichi Miyake told correspondents that "the friendly relations between Japan and China are more than two thousand years old. With the signing of the Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty, the friendly exchanges between the two countries will develop times and scores of times faster than before. The two countries will live in friendship for thousands of years to come. My visit has convinced me of this point and strengthened my confidence."

He said that China was a country that had a bright future and he believed that the Chinese people could make their country more prosperous.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Lo Ching-chang, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Yen Yu-min and Chao Hsing-chih, vice-chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, as well as Taizo Asada, Japanese consul-general in Shanghai, and his wife.

Deputy Speaker Shoichi Miyake and his party arrived here from Hangchow on November 17, and they were honoured at a banquet given by the Shanghai Municipal Revolution Committee in the evening. During their stay here, they visited Changcheng people's commune on the outskirts of the city and the Shanghai children's palace.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS ON PLIGHT OF PAK CLIQUE

HK201419Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 11 Nov 78 p 6 HK

[Study notes on international affairs: "The Lonely Man in Chongwadae"]

[Text] According to reports, one can obtain a significant bird's-eye view of the city's abnormal development from the 12th floor of the Moon Palace restaurant in the heart of Seoul. However, at present this no longer applies. The windows on the northern side of this building have been replaced by heavy opaque panes of glass. Not just this building alone, but all buildings facing the northern part of the city suffer the same fate. The reason is very simple: The "Presidential Mansion" of Pak Chong-hui is situated north of the city, and his security police "do not wish people to watch his palace from afar."

Chongwadae used to be a well-known historical spot of great beauty and charm in Seoul, and was taken over by Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui as their "Presidential Mansion." Now what is the picture of the compound and surroundings of this mysterious "Presidential Mansion"? According to people who have been there, "security measures" are frightfully strict. The high walls are topped by live wire and it goes without saying that there are many sentry posts. Chongwadae is also ringed by a battery of antiaircraft guns, and any aircraft intruding into the airspace of the "Presidential Mansion" by mistake will be gunned down. A "Jumbo-type" airplane was fired upon for deviating slightly off its course.

Since this is the case with his official residence, the scene is even more bellicose when the "president" goes out, with military police clearing the way and bodyguards surrounding him. Moreover, there is a 4-hour curfew every night, and the streets of the whole city are silent and deserted with the exception of patrol cars bearing past with screaming sirens.

This "president" who has been scared stiff by the people's struggle most probably thinks that such extraordinary security measures can guarantee his own "safety." However, the impression he gives to people instead is: the Pak Chong-hui clique is already extremely isolated.

It seems a bit strange: Didn't the Pak Chong-hui clique concoct more than 5,000 fascist decrees, including the "national security act" and the "public security act", and organize a contingent of several hundred thousand policemen and secret agents to suppress the people? How did he land himself instead in such a predicament? Actually, this is also not a bit strange. Oppression can only give rise to greater resistance. Following the dissatisfaction on the part of the South Korean people and people of all social strata, the fury and the struggle will daily intensify and the Pak Chong-hui clique will also become increasingly lonely and panic stricken.

#### NODONG SINMUN CALL FOR END TO INTERFERENCE IN KOREA REPORTED

OW181619Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN today carried an article by its editorial board under the headline "An End Must Be Put to Outside Interference in Korea", on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The article said that the United States should contact the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and seek for an approach to the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

It continued that the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to continue occupying South Korea and perpetuate the division of Korea are a wanton infringement upon the fundamental interests of the Korean people and an act going against the trend of the era of independence and endangering peace in the world.

The article said, "The question of Korean reunification is one related to the national sovereignty of the Korean people. No outside interference will be tolerated in this matter."

The article pointed out, "The root cause for the division of Korea lies in the U.S. aggression against Korea and the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor troops." The United States must totally withdraw its aggressor troops and all weapons of destruction from South Korea at the earliest date in accordance with the UN resolution, it stressed.

The Korean people will more firmly unite and smash the "two Koreas" plot and accomplish the cause of national reunification without fail, the article said.



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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

U.S. WEEKLY CITES SRV ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ROAD'

OW201524Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese leaders are "travelling on the counter-revolutionary road", points out an article appearing in the current issue of the U.S. weekly THE CALL entitled "Vietnam--the USSR's Cuba in Asia."

The article says that the Vietnamese leaders "are bringing Vietnam increasingly under Soviet economic, military and political domination, they are simultaneously betraying and openly attacking the revolutionary movements and socialist countries of Asia."

Referring to the Vietnamese leaders recent visits to some Asian countries, it says, "Vietnam is being skillfully manipulated by the Soviet Union as the Cuba of Asia. In the same way that Brezhnev has used Cuba to build up Soviet influence in Africa, he is now using Vietnam to promote Soviet interests, especially among the Southeast Asian countries of the ASEAN organization."

"After years of denouncing ASEAN as a tool of U.S. imperialism, the USSR and Vietnam have suddenly switched courses and are now trying to get a foot in the door of the ASEAN movement," it states.

It also says, "The Vietnamese leaders, meanwhile, have step-by-step embraced the Soviet revisionist line and are now its salesmen in Asia."

RADIO CAMBODIA'S REPORT ON ALLEGED SRV AIR ATTACK NOTED

OW201216Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Two Vietnamese MIG Fighters and one surveillance plane bombed Chlong and Sre Rolean areas of Kampuchea's Kratie Province on November 18, killing and wounding a number of agricultural cooperative members, according to a broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. Women, children and old people are among the casualties. A number of houses were wrecked and buffaloes and other livestock killed in the attacks.

The Kampuchean air defence force put up a courageous resistance, and the Vietnamese planes fled, said that radio report.

This wanton aggressive action by the Vietnamese authorities has quickened the anger of the Kampuchean armed forces and people and strengthened their determination to unify and smash Vietnam's invasion.

PLA ACROBATIC TROUPE PERFORMS IN CAMBODIA

OW201550Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--The acrobatic troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave performances to over 60,000 Kampuchean soldiers and people in Takeo and Kompong Som from November 15 to 19 and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the spectators, according to a report from Phnom Penh.

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San Beth, secretary of the Southwest Region Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of Southwest Region Serve-the-People Committee, Mout, secretary of the CPK's Kompong Som Municipal Committee and chairman of Kompong Som Municipal Serve-the-People Committee were among the spectators.

#### THAI AIRWAYS DELEGATION ENDS CAMBODIA VISIT

OW191226Y Peking NCNA in English 1204 GMT 19 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chatchai Chunhawan, noted public figure of Thailand and president of the Thai Airways International Ltd., and his wife and a delegation he led left Siem Reap for home on November 17 by special plane after their goodwill visit to Democratic Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. Chatchai Chunhawan and his party left Phnom Penh for Siem Reap by air on November 17 where they visited the famous Angkor relics.

Chatchai gave a farewell banquet on the eve of their departure in honour of Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary. The hosts and guests expressed the wish that the friendly relations between Kampuchea and Thailand and the two peoples will develop on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

#### THAI PROVINCIAL DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO LAOS

OW201222Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Thai delegation invited by the Administrative Committee of Vientiane City concluded its visit here from November 17 to 18, according to the "Voice of the People" today. Samnan Phonchanna, governor of Thailand's Nong Khai Province led the delegation which included the governors of Nakhon Phanom and Ubon provinces and 12 other functionaries from various districts of these three provinces.

During their visit, the Thai guests called on Phau Phimphachan, mayor of Vientiane and chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane City. The Thai provincial officials and Vientiane City officials exchanged views on border problems.

#### THAI AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING

OW201542Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Yang Li-kung, Chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of a Thai agricultural delegation led by Prida Kanasut, minister of agriculture and co-operatives. In their toasts, Yang Li-kung and Prida Kanasut pointed out that Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's recent successful visit to Thailand had further strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries and opened broad prospects for further cooperation in agriculture between the two countries.

Thai Ambassador to China M.R. Kasemsamson Kamemsi and Mrs. Kasemsi were present at the banquet. Also present were Wei Yu-ming, Chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Ho Kang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry. The Thai agricultural delegation arrived in Peking yesterday to study China's agriculture and exchange experience.



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SOUTH ASIA

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM BANGLADESH

OW201922Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang returned to Peking by air this evening after a friendship visit to Bangladesh.

U.S.-INDIA JOINT COMMISSION MEETS IN NEW DELHI

OW181850Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--Questions of further economic and technical cooperation between India and the United States were discussed at recent sessions of the Indo-U.S. joint commission in New Delhi, according to a report from New Delhi.

According to the minutes signed at the conclusion of the two-day session late this week of the sub-commission on trade and economic cooperation, the two sides reached agreement on bilateral trade and international development. Trade between the two countries is expected to reach this year the level of two billion dollars.

Prior to this, several areas for transfer of technology relating to chemicals, electronics, machine tools and industrial machinery were identified at a two-day meeting of the Indo-U.S. industrial technology working group of the joint commission. A meeting of the Indo-U.S. sub-commission on science and technology agreed to give top priority to the development of renewable sources of energy, especially solar energy.

SRI LANKA M-L PARTY CONDEMNS USSR-SRV TREATY

OW201737Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--A. Ramanathan, member of the Political Bureau of the Sri Lanka Communist Party (Marxist and Leninist) declared in a recent statement that the so-called treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam "is a threat to peace and security in Asia." The statement adds, "The recent activities by the leadership of the party and the government of Vietnam have further exposed their true nature as a satellite and junior partner of the Soviet social-imperialists. While committing aggression against Kampuchea and provocation against China, Vietnam joined COMECON and concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union." "Such behavior of the Vietnamese authority have infringed on the basic interest of the Vietnamese people," it says.

It says, "The people of Sri Lanka wholeheartedly supported the cause of Vietnam's liberation struggle. Vietnam has become a policeman of the Soviet Union in Asia. Today we have to support the victims of the Vietnamese aggression." It concludes, "Vietnam's membership in COMECON and its treaty with the Soviet Union are clear indications that it is seeking regional hegemony while assisting the Soviet Union to expand its influence in Asia. The people of Asia will give a timely blow to the twin brother of Cuba."

EUROPE

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH ON EUROPEAN COOPERATION CITED

OW201742Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (HSINHUA)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today stressed that Europe must enhance cooperation.

He said the Europe of tomorrow should be confederal. It should be the master of its own destiny, organized on the level of cooperation and responsible. Prime Minister Barre made the statement at the national convention of the "Perspectives et Realities" clubs in Strasbourg. In his speech, he expounded the French Government's views on European union. He said, "We wish neither to be a protectorate, nor neutralization. We wish the European countries to associate with each other and get united with a view to making specific European contribution to progress, development and peace in the world." He added, "We hope that cooperation between the European countries will be greatly intensified."

The French prime minister said, "A confederal Europe should form itself into a union of states which associated with each other to conserve their independence, consenting, in specific domains and by carefully defined agreements, to the reunification of sovereignty as required by the association." [as received] Barre also reaffirmed France's European policy. He said this policy was "neither inflection nor novation" because first of all it conformed to France's basic interests.

Referring to the enlarging of the EEC, the prime minister added that having admitted Britain, Denmark and Ireland into the EEC, there was no reason to refuse admission to Greece, Spain and Portugal. But these three countries should "enter into the EEC under the condition of coordination on economic interests between EEC members and adherent countries."

POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER FETES FRENCH OFFICIAL

OW191609Y Peking NCNA in English 1551 GMT 19 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Nov (HSINHUA)--Wang Tzu-kang, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, and Norbert Segard, French secretary of state for posts and telecommunications, said here this evening that the two countries would strengthen technical and business cooperation in posts and telecommunications. Mr. Segard arrived here this morning at the head of a French posts and telecommunications delegation. He came to China to explore the prospect for further technical and business cooperation between the two countries in this field.

Minister Wang Tzu-kang hosted a banquet in honour of the visiting French friends here this evening. In his toast, the Chinese minister pointed out that there are many points that the Chinese should learn in the French posts and telecommunications technology. "We are willing to strengthen technical and business cooperation with France in posts and telecommunications on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, so as to modernize our country's posts and telecommunications," he added.

In reply, Mr. Segard said: "The French Posts and Telecommunications Department can provide the kind of cooperation which China hopes for. The strengthening of this cooperation will help promote posts and telecommunications of our two countries."

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NETHERLANDS PRINCESS RECEIVES PRC COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

OW182047Y Peking NCNA in English 2009 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Hague, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Argard and His Royal Highness Prince Claus of the Netherlands received Yeh Fei, Chinese minister of communications, and his party in the royal palace here this morning. The hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

The crown princess asked the Chinese minister to convey her greetings to Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese friends. She said her visit to China last year and the conversation she had with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien left a deep impression on her.

The Chinese minister arrived here yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the Dutch Government. He was greeted at the airport by Daniel Tuijnman, minister of transport and public works of the Netherlands. Yesterday evening, Tuijnman gave an informal dinner in honour of the Chinese guests.

PLA MILITARY MEDICAL DELEGATION FETED IN LONDON

OW170936Y Peking NCNA in English 0738 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] London, 16 Nov (HSINHUA)--British Minister of State for Defence Dr. John Gilbert hosted a reception tonight in honour of a military medical services delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which arrived here today for a two-week visit to Britain.

Present at the reception were Surgeon Vice Admiral Sir John Rawlins, medical director-general of the Royal Navy, Lieutenant General Sir Richard Bradshaw, medical director-general of the army, Air Marshal Sir Charles Soutar, medical director-general of the Royal Air Force, Major General J. Lapper, director of medical policy and plans, and R. Anderson, deputy under-secretary of state for defence.

The Chinese delegation, headed by Chang Ju-kuang, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, is composed of leading members of medical services departments and specialists from various army units of China.

Shortly after their arrival this afternoon, they were received at the Ministry of Defence by General Sir Edwin Bramall, vice chief of the British Defence Staff who is in charge of personnel and logistics. Welcoming the delegation, the fourth one sent by the Chinese People's Liberation Army to visit Britain this year, he expressed satisfaction at the increase of contacts between the British and Chinese armies since the visit to China earlier this year by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, chief of the defence staff.

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NORWEGIAN OIL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CANTON, KUEILIN

OW171311Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Norwegian oil delegation led Bjartmar Gjerde, minister for petroleum and energy, left here by air at noon today to visit Canton and Kueilin. They were seen off at the airport by Chang Wen-pin, Chinese vice-minister of petroleum, and Torleiv Anda, Norwegian ambassador to China.

PRC AMBASSADOR CONCLUDES ASSIGNMENT IN FINLAND

OW182122Y Peking NCNA in English 2102 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Finland Chang Tsan-min left his post for home today. Before the ambassador left Helsinki, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen had received him on separate occasions and had friendly conversations with him.

At his meeting with the Chinese ambassador, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa praised China's support to Finnish efforts in pursuing the policy of neutrality and safeguarding state sovereignty and independence. He pointed out that in bilateral relations in such fields as economy, trade, science and technology, there exist possibilities for good cooperation between the two countries. He thanked the Chinese ambassador for his contributions to the development of friendship between the two countries during his term of service in Finland.

Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen gave a dinner on November 13 in honour of the Chinese ambassador and his wife. The Chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception on November 16. Present were Finnish Minister of Defence Taisto Tahkamaa, Minister of Education Jaakko Itala, Second Deputy Speaker of the Parliament Anna Liisa Linkola, State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Matti Tuovinen, Governor of the Uusimaa Province Kaarlo Pitsinki, Governor of the Pohjoiskarjala Province Esa Tinonen, Mayor of Helsinki Teuvo Aura, other high-ranking government officials and military officers, friendly personages and some foreign diplomatic envoys in Finland.

GREEK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING

OW181852Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the chamber of commerce and industry of Athens, Greece led by its secretary-general Ioannis Ritosonis. The Greek guests arrived here yesterday after visiting Canton and Shanghai. This afternoon, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng met with the leader and some members of the delegation, and exchanged views with them on the question of expanding trade between the two countries.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD ARAB SUMMIT

HK210621Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 12 Nov 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chung Tung [6945 0392]: "Unity, Not a Split--Circumstances Surrounding the Conference of Heads of Arab States in Baghdad"]

[Text] After 4 days of meetings in Baghdad, the conference of heads of Arab states closed on 5 November. Egypt was not present. [paragraph continues]

The conference issued a final communique which reiterated that all Arab countries would support the struggle waged by the Palestinians and expressed the belief that the Arab nation is capable of coping with any difficulties on the basis of its unity. Furthermore, the communique also criticized the Camp David accords and urged Egypt to renounce them. According to reports, there were noticeable differences between the participants' attitudes toward the Camp David accords and toward Egypt. Public opinion held that the final communique was a child of compromise.

Against what background was this conference held?

After the fourth Middle East war in October 1973, the social-imperialist features of the Soviet Union were further revealed and its influence in this region was weakened. Egypt has made several direct contacts with Israel since last November, which has aroused different responses from the Arab states. The heads of the United States, Egypt and Israel met at Camp David this September and reached two accords. This again gave rise to a divergence of opinions among the Arab countries. It is perfectly normal and not at all surprising for the Arab states to cherish different opinions regarding the important issue of the 30-year feud between Egypt and Israel. The strange thing is why the Soviet Union got so restless and raised such a rumpus after the Camp David summit. Its frequent diplomatic maneuvers were directed toward one goal, that is, to play on the divergence of opinions among the Arab states, add fuel to the flames and create splits so that it could meddle in Middle East affairs and free itself from the awkwardness of just being an "onlooker" to the Middle East settlement. Under such circumstances, the Arab world was in danger of splitting. To seek a common ground which the entire Arab nation would accept and to preserve Arab unity, Iraq proposed this summit of heads of Arab states.

As manifested at the Baghdad conference, the major differences toward the Camp David accords and Egypt were as follows:

Some believed the Camp David accords violated the charter of the Arab League and amounted to "capitulation" and "betrayal." They advocated the "isolation" of Egypt from the Arab League and called for the severance of economic and political relations with Egypt. They also proposed removing the Arab League headquarters from Cairo.

Others believed that efforts should be made to smooth out Arab differences that were advantageous to the enemy. They rejected the notion of applying "sanctions" against Egypt because this would aggravate Arab disunity and thereby weaken the alignment against Israel. They also stressed the need to "unite and prevent splits" in times of difficulties. The general orientation for the Arabs is to unite the strength of the Arab nation, since only through unity and the solidarity of ranks can they recover Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people.

After 4 days of debates and consultations, the Baghdad conference finally overcame the factors that threatened a split. Some participants said: "The meeting should not be against Egypt. It must respect facts." "The enemy we are fighting is also the enemy our brother Egypt is fighting. We all know Egypt and the sacrifices, which should be praised, the Egyptian people have made." As a result of this conference, TANJUG commented, the Arab people successfully found "the most fundamental common ground," bypassed the hidden dangers of disunity and reiterated the need for Arab unity.

The outcome of the Baghdad conference was obviously contrary to Moscow's wishes. After the Camp David summit, the Soviet Union, as a non-Arab state, appeared more "zealous" than any Arab country. Anxious to throw the Arab world into chaos, the Soviets vociferously vaunted that a "progressive state" should "primarily strive for friendly relations with the Soviet Unions" and that the headquarters of the Arab League should be removed from Cairo. [paragraph continues]



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Arab states like the Sudan and Saudi Arabia were labeled "Arab reactionaries" and "the conservative front" and even abused as "the most reactionary Arab regimes" in the Middle East. One day before the Baghdad conference, they used ulterior motives to try to set the tune for the meeting, asserting that the goal of the Iraqi-proposed meeting was to formulate an action program against as-Sadat. Before the meeting took place, TASS even demagogically said the conference should be "aggressive." Aggressive against whom? Egypt and the so-called "Arab reactionaries" of course. However, many Arab states refused to pay any heed to the Soviet Union. They answered in clear-cut terms that they would not permit the spearhead to be pointed at Egypt or they would withdraw from the conference.

The Baghdad conference, which has already come to a close, successfully averted a split. The complete settlement of the complicated Middle East issue is of course not an easy job; however, no matter what new problems and new contradictions may emerge, the Arabs and Palestinians can press on with their righteous struggle as long as the Arab people all persist in preserving unity and opposing disunity and guard against the intrigues and conspiracies of the superpowers, particularly Soviet social-imperialism.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS CITED ON ANNIVERSARY OF AS-SADAT'S TRIP

OW202045Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil reiterated here yesterday that Egypt "has always maintained that the Palestinian problem is the core of the whole Middle East situation and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians must be recognized by Israel, and hence any settlement will not be acceptable to Egypt unless it provides for those rights." He was speaking on the occasion of the first anniversary of President as-Sadat's peace initiative for the resolution of the Middle East issue. His statement was carried by the press here today. Reviewing the tortuous path traversed, the prime minister said: "As-Sadat has freed the will of his country when he ordered the ousting of Soviet military experts and shattered the myth of Israeli military superiority."

Meanwhile, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali told MENA in an exclusive interview that "Egypt insists on a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem and she refuses definitely any partial or separate agreement."

"The link between Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula and the settlement of the West Bank and Gaza problems is a must," he added. Referring to current developments in the Washington talks between the United States, Egypt and Israel, Butrus Ghali said his country is for a three-phased schedule: The first phase calls for the start of negotiations on Gaza and the West Bank one month following the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The second phase calls for the fixing of a date by which these negotiations terminate and elections start in the West Bank and Gaza. The third phase calls for the specification of a date by which the Israeli military rule in the West Bank and Gaza should come to an end and the Israeli troops should withdraw therefrom.

In an editorial today, AL-AKHBAR pointed out that the present situation in the Middle East "has left in Moscow's heart a deep scar which is still bleeding." One of the reasons, the editorial said, "is that the Arab cause has begun to rid itself of the shackles represented in the Soviet ambitions and machinations that have capitalized on the Arab cause through intrigues of bargaining to spread its influence in the Middle East...."



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And that is why Moscow has come out yesterday with outcries and weeping on the occasion marking the first anniversary of the Egyptian initiative and why it was pouring out venom which is raging in the innermost part of its heart."

#### ULANFU HOLDS TALKS WITH SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT

OW202021Y Peking NCNA in English 1948 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Official talks were held between Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice-president of Sudan, in a sincere and friendly atmosphere at the People's Palace here this morning. The talk touched on closer bilateral cooperation in various fields between the two countries and current important world problems. The two state leaders were in complete agreement on strengthening the unity of the Third World against their common enemy imperialism and hegemonism.

Vice Chairman Ulanfu reaffirmed China's support to the Arab people, Palestinians included, to recover their lost land and to restore their national rights. Ulanfu also highly praised Sudan's efforts to strengthen Arab and African unity.

The first vice president recalled to the vice chairman the achievement of Sudan since the 1969 May revolution in upholding the unity and national sovereignty. He stressed Sudan's policy of good neighbourliness and its firm stand for closer Arab and African unity against superpower aggression and interference in other country's internal affairs. He praised Chinese support to African and Arab people's struggle.

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Chang Yueh. On the Sudanese side were Vice President and Foreign Minister Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Assistant Secretary General of the Sudanese Socialist Union Hasan at-Turabi, Minister of Culture and Information Ali Shummu, Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah.

#### Calls on People's Assembly Speaker

OW202025Y Peking NCNA in English 1955 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--"Cooperation between China and the Sudan has bright and broad prospects," said Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress during a courtesy call on 'Abu Qasim Hashim, speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly, here today. In their conversation the Sudanese speaker said, "I am sure that your visit will certainly further cement the good relations between our two countries." The vice-chairman conveyed to the speaker best wishes from the Chinese NPC, government and people to the Sudanese People's Assembly, government and people.

The speaker gave a general picture of the assembly and then showed the vice-chairman round the building. Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Chinese Ambassador Chang Yueh, Sudanese Minister of Culture and Information Ali Shummu and Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah.

A luncheon was given in honour of the vice-chairman and his wife by the speaker and his wife. Vice-President Abel Alier and Deputy Speaker Mussmil Sulayman Ghandur [as received] were present.

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Meets With Foreign Minister

OW202145Y Peking NCNA in English 2105 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Sudanese Vice-President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr met Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress at the building of the Foreign Ministry here this evening.

The two state leaders exchanged views on the common struggle of the Third World against their common enemy imperialism and hegemonism. They stressed closer bilateral cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The meeting took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Present at the meeting were Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Chinese Ambassador Chang Yueh. Sudanese Minister of Culture and Information Ali Shummo and Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahman were also present.

CHEN MU-HUA MEETS NEW NIGER, ZAMBIAN AMBASSADORS

OW201334Y Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with new Zambian Ambassador to China Willi R. Mwondela and new Niger Ambassador to China Idrissa Arouna on separate occasions.

BENIN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW171856Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Lome, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--Yesterday afternoon, in Cotonou the president of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou received Lo Shih-kao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and all members of the delegation led by him. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Present on the occasion were Michel Alladaye, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation and Girigissou Gado, director of the Office of the Presidency and president of the Benin People's Committee of Solidarity. Chinese Ambassador to Benin Chang Chun-hua was also present. The delegation arrived in Cotonou yesterday morning for a friendly visit to the country.

ZAIRE TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC

OW171557Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Zairian Government trade delegation led by Kawata Bwalum, state commissioner of commerce, concluded its visit to China and left here for home yesterday evening.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh and Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika.

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PRC TO INCLUDE TAIWANESE IN DELEGATION TO BANGKOK SPORTS MEET

OW201303Y Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Nov 20, (HSINHUA)--The All-China Sports Federation has decided to include eight athletes and a sports worker of Taiwan province in the Chinese delegation to the Bangkok Asian games. Following is the text of a statement by Sung Chung, secretary-general of the federation, issued here today.

In order to select our delegation to the eighth Asian games which will be held in Bangkok, Thailand from December 9th to 20th, 1978, our federation had notified the sports associations in Taiwan province and the sportsmen of Taiwan last April 19th to come to Peking before June 10th for the national selections. Some sportsmen of Taiwan origin residing abroad took part in the selections. However, due to obstructions, sportsmen living inside Taiwan province were unable to come and take part in the selections. In order to express once again the concern and care our motherland has for the people and sportsmen of Taiwan province, our federation decided to select the following sportsmen and sports worker from Taiwan province to be the members of the sports delegation of the People's Republic of China to the eighth Asian games: M. Chi Cheng (ladies' athletic coach), Mr Wang Jung-hua (athletics), Mr Chen Ming-chih (athletics), Mr Shen Yu-sheng (athletics), Mr Hsu Tung-hsiung (swimming), Mr Chao Chuan-chung (swimming), Miss Hsu Yu-yun (swimming), Miss Chiang Wen-hsuan (swimming) and Mr Ku Ping-chi (shooting).

They can go directly to Bangkok and report to our delegation. Our federation will pay for their airtickets and other expenses as well as provide them with various conveniences. We guarantee their complete freedom of returning to their domicile after the Asian games.

Cables To Taiwan Sports Groups

OW201306Y Peking NCNA in English 1257 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--Sung Chung, secretary-general of the All-China Sports Federation (ACSF), today sent cables to the athletic, swimming and shooting associations of Taiwan province informing them of the inclusion of Taiwan athletes in China's teams to the Bangkok Asian games December 9 to 20.

In its cables, the ACSF informed the Taiwan provincial athletic, swimming and shooting associations that the ACSF has selected the following persons as members of the athletic, swimming and shooting teams of the sports delegation of the People's Republic of China to the eighth Asian games. They are:

Chi Cheng, track and field coach, and track and field athletes Wang Jung-hua, Chen Ming-chih and Shen Yu-sheng; swimmers Hsu Yu-yun, Chiang Wen-hsuan, Hsu Tung-hsiung and Chao Chuan-chung; and marksman Ku Ping-chi.

The cables continued: "Please inform them to report to our delegation in Bangkok, Thailand, before December 5th and cable inform us their age, height, measurements and size of shoes as well as their best results of this year so that we may enter their events and prepare their uniforms. Our federation shall be responsible for all their expenses for participation in the Asian games."

## WALLPOSTER CAMPAIGN CONTINUES IN PEKING MUNICIPALITY

## Premier Chou Praised

OW201318Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (AFP)--Big-character posters have appeared in Peking claiming that the late Premier Chou En-lai was the only leader to protect the Chinese people during the years of "fascism" from 1966-1976, not far from a first poster directly attacking the late Chairman Mao Tsetung. The posters demanded the setting-up of a committee to inquire into the bloody political rioting at Peking's Tienanmen Square in April 1976 and to find out who was responsible.

Throughout today, thousands of people flocked to the wall usually given over to big-character posters on Changan Avenue, crossing Peking, to read the 14-page contribution of a former Red Guard who has had the audacity to accuse Mao of having supported the disgraced "gang of four" leaders against Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

The name of the poster's author is still unknown. The poster is signed "Holder of Work Permit Number 0538, Car Repair Garage, 57 Wangfujing (Street)". Local residents have been jostling all day to read the poster and take notes. Some 50 metres (yards) away from these small-character posters, a series of big-character posters dated yesterday (November 19) called for a thorough inquiry into the Tienamen Square rioting of April 5, 1976.

"From 1966 to 1976, China was under a fascist regime and the only person who defended us ordinary people against the fascists was Chou En-lai", the poster said. "Among those who surrounded him and who are now dead there were some who helped him in this task: (The "father of the Red Army", (Marshal) Chu Te, (Marshal) Ho Lung, (Marshal and former Foreign Minister) Chen I, (former Public Security Minister General) Lo Jui-ching, and (former Politburo member) Le Fu-chun." "Among the living was (Vice-Premier) Teng Hsiao-ping", the poster said.

The poster, signed by a unit belonging to the Science Academy, raised the following question:

- Who decided to describe the Tienanmen Square movement as "criminal".
- Who gave the order to send several hundred thousand militia into Tienanmen Square.
- How were the revolutionary masses beaten up in the parks near Tienanmen Square.
- How many deaths there were--an inquiry may be made on the municipal and national levels (as similar incidents took place in cities throughout China). [sentence as received]
- How many people were imprisoned.

The poster proposed the setting up of a committee of inquiry made up of leaders who were all victims of Red Guards and disgraced during the Cultural Revolution.

Not far from these posters an unsigned poem called for a monument to Chou En-lai to be erected near the Chairman Mao Mausoleum.

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"Chairman Mao's Mausoleum stands all alone in Tienanmen while Premier Chou is hidden in snow. Let us make a companion for the mausoleum and put up a monument to Premier Chou's soul", the verse said.

Chou En-lai's ashes were scattered over China after his cremation and memorial ceremony on January 15, 1976.

#### Hua Criticized; Teng Praised

OW202006Y Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Nov (AFP)--A wall poster in Peking demanded that the title of (?a book of) "Tienanmen poems" be written by Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping instead of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN reported today.

The Chinese press on Sunday front-paged the title. Hand-written by Chairman Hua the book is a collection of poems which were displayed at Tienanmen Square during (?tumultuous) demonstrations in memory of the late Premier Chou En-lai in April 1976 which [words indistinct] the second dismissal of Mr Teng. The book was reported to be published soon.

The wall poster in two sheets of letter paper was put up Monday afternoon on the Hsi Tau Street of Peking's Changan Avenue and was addressed to the People's Publishing Company, ASAHI said in a dispatch from the Chinese capital.

The poster was [words indistinct] all characters, two by two centimeters, and appeared scarcely like an organized act, the newspaper said.

(?The) writer of the poster said that, if Mr. Teng did not ink the title of the book, he would demand his poem be removed from the planned anthology, according to the (?ASAHI report). It did not mention if the poster was signed.

This was the first time any dissatisfaction with Chairman Hua was expressed in recent wallposter campaigns in Peking, ASAHI noted.

The newspaper reporter commented that the poster may be aimed at pointing out that it was Mr. Teng who was on the (?people's) side during the Tienanmen incident.

#### PEKING NEWSPAPERS FEATURE TIENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

OW181218Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Nov (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY, the KWANGMING DAILY and the PEKING DAILY today each devote an entire page to photographs showing the great multitudes of Peking workers, peasants, army men, students and other people gathered on Tienanmen Square at the time of the Chingming Festival in 1976 to mourn Premier Chou who had died three months earlier, and to denounce the gang of four, who had denigrated the premier in their attempt to seize power.

One of the photographs in the PEOPLE'S DAILY shows a four-line poem on a wreath from a group of Communist Youth League members from the Ministry of Finance, reading:

"The people's premier is loved by the people,  
"The people's premier loved the people,  
"The premier shared weal and woe with the people,  
"And the people cherish him in their heart forever."



The KWANGMING DAILY publishes a photograph of a basket of flowers sent by teachers of Peking University, who refused to yield to the threat of severe punishment by the gang's two most active followers who controlled their school. On the lower part of the page is a photograph of a big streamer bearing the couplet: "Now that monsters and demons are stirring up a sinister wind, the people will rise in anger to wipe them out!"

One of the charges fabricated by the gang against those who took part in the Tienanmen incident was that they stormed the Great Hall of the People, the place where top Chinese leaders hold meetings or receive important guests. The PEOPLE'S DAILY refutes this slander by publishing a photograph of the alleged incident. The photograph shows a spontaneous meeting of the people on the terraces outside the hall to denounce a man who, instigated by the gang, shouted slanderous slogans against Premier Chou.

The Tienanmen poems were written out of a deep love for Premier Chou and from burning hatred for the gang of four. The newspapers carry many photographs showing people copying poems or reading them to the crowds.

The PEKING DAILY devotes three and a half pages to "Where the Silence Is", a play now being staged in Peking, which deals with the Tienanmen incident.

The full text of the foreward to the play shortly to be published in book form is printed on the third page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. It was written by Tsung Fu-hsien, the playwright, who is an industrial worker from Shanghai.

The second day after the 1976 Chingming Festival, Tsung Fu-hsien recalled, he learned from a friend of his what was happening in Tienanmen Square. "The people of the capital are holding the most stately, sacred memorial services held anywhere in the world for Premier Chou, Tsung said. "The information was new to me, but I knew of the people's feelings. As I listened, tears blurred my eyes."

His friend was just back from Peking where he had taken part in the courageous actions against the gang of four. "It is not time to write", he told Tsung Fu-hsien upon departure, "but you must do your best to observe. The harder the times, the more people of different sorts are liable to reveal their true colours. Note all this down, please. Sooner or later, you'll be using it." On the evening of the following day, the gang of four classified Tsung Fu-hsien's friend and many others as counter-revolutionaries and rioters.

White terror reigned throughout the country following the Tienanmen incident, still more so in Shanghai which was tightly controlled by the gang of four. The people were silenced. "Cherishing the memory of my friend who went afar without even leaving an address, and recalling what he said, these famous lines by Lu Hsun lightened my mind: Silence! Silence! Unless we break out, we shall perish in this silence!"

"Finally, spring thunder broke" when, in October, the gang of four was overthrown. Walking among the jubilant crowds demonstrating on the streets, more than ever I was convinced of the truth: The people cannot be silenced forever! They are bound to win! This thought gave me the initial impulse to write the play 'Where the Silence is'.



## Tienanmen Poems Published

OW171633Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--Newspapers in the Chinese capital today give prominent space to Tienanmen Square poems of 1976, mourning Premier Chou En-lai and denouncing the gang of four.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes its third page to verses from the "Selection of Tienanmen Square Poems" which were written by people in the capital around the Chingming Festival three months after Premier Chou's death. It features a facsimile of the original four-line poem which was doctored by the gang and then cited as a typical example of counter-revolution. The poem reads:

"Devils are howling as we pour out our grief,  
"We weep while the jackals laugh.  
"Our tears fall for our hero,  
"And, dauntless, we draw our swords."

On the same page is the full text of the foreword to the "Selection" signed by Tung Huai-chou. Meaning "come together to mourn Premier Chou", Tung Huai-chou is the pseudonym used by a group of teachers at the Second Peking Foreign Languages Institute.

In the foreword titled "The Call to Arms of the Revolutionary People," Tung Huai-chou describes the situation around April 5, 1976 with this quotation from Lu Hsun: "Silence! Silence! Unless we burst out, we shall perish in this silence." The magnificent, soul-stirring struggle waged by the millions of people who came to Tienanmen Square to honour the memory of Premier Chou in defiance of the handful of anti-party careerists showed, Tung Huai-chou says, that "the Chinese people will never tolerate being bullied and trampled underfoot. The people are invincible!"

Written with touching emotion and burning indignation, many poems while deeply mourning the premier clearly direct their spearhead at the bunch of people later known as the gang of four. One poem mentions "a rotten bridge (pronounced chiao) over a river (pronounced Chiang)", referring by means of punning on the words to Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao. "To a Lady" pinpoints Chiang Ching's ambition to usurp party and state power, and "Advice to a Gentleman" shows up Wang Hung-wen as a good-for-nothing. A children's song depicts midgets trying to shake a tall tree while boasting of their own strength. The tree replies: "I know where your strength lies: one newspaper, two universities and several yelling buffoons."

The KWANGMING DAILY devotes a whole page to Tienanmen Square poems and an article by Tung Huai-chou written for the occasion. Entitled "Every Line Stirs the Soul", the article tells how the people in those days of mourning used poetry as a weapon to expose and denounce the gang, how people copied and hid away the poems like treasures and how after the fall of the gang eagerly sent the poems to the editors.

The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY set aside one whole page for photographs showing the great multitudes of people gathered on Tienanmen Square to mourn Premier Chou and condemn the gang of four. The paper also prints the heroic exploits of five PLA fighters who, the editor's note says, joined the people at Tienanmen Square in "defending our socialist cause and safeguarding the people's democratic rights."

## KWANGMING DAILY CRITICIZES YAO WEN-YUAN'S 1965 ARTICLE

HK180712Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 15 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Su Shuang-pi [5685 7175 4310]: "Criticizing Yao Wen-yuan's 'Comments on the Newly Compiled Historical Play, Hai Jui Dismissed From Office!']

[Text] "Comments on the Newly Compiled Historical Play, Hai Jui Dismissed From Office" (hereafter referred to as "Comments on the New Play" for short) was dished up by Yao Wen-yuan on 10 November 1965. Renegade Chiang Ching confessed that it was she who "organized" this article and that it was concocted by alien class element Yao Wen-yuan with the participation of enemy agent Chang Chun-chiao. Using the presentation of this article as the link, these three of the "gang of four" thus began to collude with each other. Renegade Chiang Ching said that when she "organized" this article, she kept this fact "a secret" and "hid it in the dark." She also said that Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan "took a great risk in this task." Yao Wen-yuan, also said: "I went ahead in disregard of the consequences." Obviously, one asks: If this thing was open and above-board, why did they have to act so surreptitiously? Why did they have to take such a great "risk"? And why did they dare to do this thing only when they decided to "ignore the consequences"? This shows the ulterior motives they entertained. In a gleeful mood Chiang Ching had described "Comments on the New Play" as a "signal" for them to proceed to seize party and state power. As far as Yao Wen-yuan was concerned, "Comments on the New Play" was a "foundation stone" for a rapid advance in his career. Now that the "gang of four" have become a heap of dog dung spurned by mankind and the other sinister articles by Yao Wen-yuan have long ago been criticized, shouldn't we demolish this "foundation stone" of his? Now is the time to expose "Comments on the New Play" to the public.

"Comments on the New Play" involves many issues, some of which are rather serious. Since it is impossible to deal with all of them here, it is proposed to conduct the criticism on the following questions:

## Reactionary "Signal" for Introduction of Fascist Ideological Dictatorship

The banner openly hoisted in Yao Wen-yuan's "Comments on the New Play" was criticism of "Hai Jui Dismissed From Office." However, this was not their sole purpose. As a matter of fact, it was only after careful deliberations that the "gang of four" chose the "honest official Hai Jui as the target of attack. They attempted, through criticism of Hai Jui's "courageous" spirit, to shackle the minds of the masses and close their mouths as well as to strike down a large number of people who dared to discuss Hai Jui's "courageous" spirit, thus killing the chicken to frighten the monkey and killing two birds with one stone.

The historical figure Hai Jui was bold enough to present a memorial to the Chia Ching emperor, bold enough to speak the truth, and bold enough to point out the corrupt practices of the court at that time. He indeed had a "courageous" spirit. That was why he was known as "impartial and upright," extolled by later generations as an "honest official." Since the "gang of four" were bent on controlling public opinion, they had to shackle the people's minds so as to practice fascist rule in China. Thus striking down people with courageous spirits became a policy laid down by them. To them, it was doubtless most appropriate to use the criticism of Hai Jui to start a large-scale campaign of literary persecution.

In "Comments on the New Play" Yao Wen-yuan made it clear that "impartial and upright" was something "promoted by the landlord class." He also stated that it was those who opposed "impostors in the countryside" and "vested interests" who "proceed from the interests of the landlord and bourgeois classes, dare to persist in their mistakes to the end, and dare to be the opponents of the proletarian dictatorship." [paragraph continues]

Look! Yao Wen-yuan made it abundantly clear that he wanted all party cadres to become people with "vested interests" and "impostors in the countryside." Moreover, he alleged that it was those cadres who had the characteristics of "impostors in the countryside" and "people with vested interests" who "proceed from the supreme interests of the party and the people," while it was those who had courageous spirits who became ones who dared to "persist in their mistakes" and dared "to be opponents of the proletarian dictatorship." Did "Comments on the New Play", by openly hoisting the sinister banner of extolling "people with vested interests" and "impostors in the countryside," want people to play parrots to the "gang of four?" If not, what did it want to do?

Once Yao Wen-yuan fired this "signal" of fascist dictatorship aimed at shackling people's minds and controlling public opinion, the "gang of four" concentrated their attack on those who praised the "courageous" spirit, making all sorts of false accusations against them. After Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Pen-yu, a henchman of the "gang of four," also lashed out at the "courageous" spirit, saying that to encourage the "courageous" spirit was to encourage the "right opportunists to attack the party." But what kind of basis did Chi Pen-yu have? Look! He was racking his brain, and then he found this awkward example. He said that when some people were advocating Hai Jui's "courageous" spirit, a "chap" in Szechwan, confronted with the damage to paddy rice resulting from a natural calamity, said something about "when man goes against the time, so does heaven," and that this remark was exploited by a rich peasant who said this "chap" was "like Chang Fei [a legendary figure in the history of the three kingdoms who was known to have a hot temper], bold in speech." Thus, Chi Pen-yu asserted that advocating Hai Jui's "courageous" spirit was "singing different songs with the same excellence" as the rich peasants. Here, Chi Pen-yu, a thug who hoisted the banner of "class struggle," really became some sort of a model in peddling the theory of the dying out of class struggle. Had there been few instances since the liberation when some reactionary landlords and rich peasants mounted counterattacks in revenge against the poor and lower middle peasants? Why, then, did the mere mention of "bold in speech" by a rich peasant frighten Chi Pen-yu so much? They had ulterior motives. The fact was that Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Pen-chi and their like wanted, through the criticism of Hai Jui, to attack those revolutionaries who had a "courageous" spirit.

After Yao and Chi, Kuan Feng, another henchman of the "gang of four," and the "writing group which," in the words of Chiang Ching, "was organized by him (Yao Wen-yuan)" went into action and, using such pseudonyms as Lo Ssu-ting, Ting Hsueh-lei, Kang Li and Fang Yen-liang, launched a nationwide attack on Hai Jui's "courageous" spirit. They criticized all of the plays on Hai Jui, such as "Hai Jui Presents His Memorial" and "Hai Jui Defies Censure," for "opposing the party and socialism." Those who had played Hai Jui, who had written scripts with Hai Jui as the subject, who had reviewed these plays, who had written articles on Hai Jui, and even those who had lectured on Hai Jui in the classrooms were all condemned as being in the ranks of "antiparty and antisocialist elements." It can be seen that Yao Wen-yuan and his like practiced fascist ideological dictatorship in the name of criticizing "Hai Jui Dismissed From Office," and their wolfish ambitions were clearly exposed in broad daylight.

Did our party ever approve of "impostors in the countryside" and "vested interests"? No. This is slander, pure and simple! "Impostors in the countryside" and "vested interests" are inconsistent with the party's work style because those kinds of people are tricky, sailing with the wind. [paragraph continues]

They remain neutral in all kinds of disputes. They walk cautiously and steadily. They always base the cause of the party and interests of the nation on their own personal gains and losses. This kind of work style is the vulgar and decadent work style of the landlord and bourgeois classes, and as a corrosive, it has all along been firmly opposed by our party. By equating "impostors in the countryside" and "vested interests" with the party's "supreme interests," Yao Wen-yuan did nothing but flagrantly distort the nature of the Chinese Communist Party.

Has our party ever opposed the courageous spirit? No! Our party has always promoted and encouraged this spirit. Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out: "Let all people express their opinions freely, so that they dare to speak, dare to criticize and dare to debate." "It is the policy which will help to consolidate our country and develop our culture." ("Speech at the CCP's National Conference on Propaganda Work") In the article "The Role of the CCP in the National War," he also said: Communists and revolutionary cadres should "dare to and be good at raising problems, expressing their opinions and criticizing shortcomings." Here, Comrade Mao Tsetung identified the courageous spirit as a condition for consolidating our country and developing our culture. This shows that the courageous spirit is an important part of Mao Tsetung Thought as a system. During the period of the democratic revolution, our party relied on this spirit in launching, under the white terror, the famous 1 August Nanchang Uprising and in establishing the revolutionary base area in Chingkangshan. By relying on this spirit, we defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors. By relying on this spirit, we routed the Chiang family dynasty's 8 million troops and founded the PRC. Led by Chairman Hua, we have also relied on this spirit in toppling the once mighty and arrogant "gang of four" and in undertaking the new Long March. This shows that the courageous spirit is one of our party's most treasured spiritual attributes. With ulterior motives, Yao Wen-yuan and company identified the courageous spirit as "daring to persist in mistakes" and "daring to be opponents of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This was also slander, pure and simple.

It is quite obvious that the "gang of four" opposed the courageous spirit because they wanted to impose their fascist ideology on others. On the one hand, they attacked this spirit in the news media and, on the other hand, cruelly suppressed those comrades who dared to defy them. Once Yao Wen-yuan's "Comments on the New Play" appeared, despite his arrogance in presenting it, it aroused the anger of upright people who in letters criticized and refuted the **reactionary** viewpoints contained in the article. Desperate, Yao Wen-yuan and his cohorts lost no time in rallying their followers to brutally attack their critics. If these tyrants were not exercising fascist dictatorship, what else were they doing?

As a direct result of criticizing Hai Jui's "courageous" spirit, it should be pointed out, the "gang of four" was later able to use Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting to control the mass media and to recklessly issue orders condemning cadres at all levels. The comments on Hai Jui created a hell of false charges throughout the country and cleared the way for the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

#### Setting a Vile Precedent in Using History for Insinuating Purposes

As Chairman Hua pointed out history as manipulated by the "gang of four" abounded in the arbitrary falsification of acts, praising empresses and condemning prime ministers, becoming history given over to innuendo in the service of the gang so they could use it to usurp party and state power. Yao Wen-yuan's "Comments on the New Play" originated this vile practice. [paragraph continues]



According to Yao, the passage about Hai Jui forcing Hsu Chieh to return the land meant that "the people's communes should return the land," that is, to the landlords. To "return land," as Yao interpreted it in his comments, was politically a "vital issue." It is quite apparent that Yao Wen-yuan approached historical events with sinister intentions. He stretched the struggle between forces for and against annexing large tracts of land which occurred within the landlord class several hundred years before and extended its meaning to it so it would appear as part of our actual everyday life. In using the case about Hai Jui forcing Hsu Chieh to return the land to allude to the people's communes that they should do the same prompted a resort to the vile practice of using history for insinuating purposes.

That Hai Jui forced Hsu Chieh to return the land was an episode that occurred in history. But, in the sense of using history for insinuating purposes, Yao Wen-yuan twisted it to mean that "to return land" was analogous to the people's communes returning land and by implication surrendering land to the landlords. He alleged that since "the poor tenant farmers had neither land to 'surrender' nor money to 'redeem' it, land would of course not be returned to them." The implication was that land would be returned only to "middle and small landlords as well as rich peasants." This view is not worth refuting, for poor peasants not only owned plots of land but middle peasants, who outnumbered middle and small landlords, had land. Is it true that Hsu Chieh, a greedy big landlord, did nothing about expropriating the peasants' land? Yao Wen-yuan's allegation that Hsu Chieh and other big landlords annexed only the land of middle and small landlords was wholly unfounded. It happens that instead of using the issue of returning land and presenting it as a "vital issue," he exposed himself as a clumsy hand in falsifying history. In a "memorial defending himself against charges" Hai Jui said: "So much land and so many houses and slaves were owned by rural officials in Kaihuating that the common people grumbled and hated them; this was also evident in the 2 capitals and 12 provinces." He also said: "In my inspection tour of Sungchiang in the 12th month, I was told that tens of thousands of people accused rural officials of seizing the land. In a letter 'replying to the venerable Li Shih-lu,' Hai Jui also said that if Hsu Chieh 'did not return more than half of his land, the people who were accustomed to treachery and evil-doing could not be stopped from forcing him to do so.'" Is it true that these "common people," numbering tens of thousands, who accused rural officials of seizing their land, were middle and small landlords? Is it also true that the "people," accused by Hai Jui of being "treacherous and vicious," referred to the landlords and not the peasants?

Yao Wen-yuan declared: "The 'History of the Ming' and several biographic accounts of Hai Jui assert that Hai Jui urged rural officials to return those plots of land that had been given them as 'gifts'." All his pains in assuming to be an authority on Ming history proved to be of no avail. The inexorable facts of history were a slap in his face. According to "Life of Hai Jui--History of Ming," it is clearly stated that in order to strike at the powerful and strong and oppose annexing land, Hai Jui rules that "the land of the poor seized by the rich could be taken back by force." In "Life of Lord Hai Chung-chieh," Huang Ping-shih wrote: Hai Jui "urged people to report their landholdings and to return land seized to the rightful owners." In refuting Tai Feng-chiang's fallacy that "the people are like tigers preying upon rural officials," Hai Jui said: "What the rural officials have belongs to the common people. Besides, they are only required to return just a small part of what they have seized." [paragraph continues]



Both "history" and "biographic accounts" assert that plots of land that were returned included those that were offered as "gifts" and those that were seized by force, "plots belonging to the poor that were annexed by the rich." Is it true that middle and small landlords were also classified as the "poor"? This shows that what was claimed by Yao Wen-yuan, that big landlords annexed only the land of middle and small landlords and that only those plots of land that were offered as "gifts" were returned, was wholly unfounded.

The struggle in feudal society between forces for and against annexing large tracts of land was a historical phenomenon, which was common to almost every dynastic era. This phenomenon has been one of the topics studied by historians. Annexing large tracts of land was particularly widespread during the middle Ming period in provinces south of the Yangtze River. According to "factual accounts during the Chia Ching reign in the Ming [period]," the Prime Minister Yen Sung annexed tracts of land "in several prefectures in Kiangsi Province." Accounts compiled by Wu Chih-tsu claim that Hsu Chieh, a big landlord in the Suchou-Sungchiang area, owned land extending to "240,000 mou." As a result of "the tyranny of his children and followers," people suffered deeply. It was under such circumstances that Hai Jui forced Hsu Chieh to return the land he had annexed. As to his motives and purpose for doing so, Hai Jui, true to maintaining his class character of the landlord class, said he did this to "stop" an undesirable tendency among the people and to keep the powerful and strong under control in the interest of the Ming court's "long and orderly reign." Therefore, it is natural and undeniable that Hai Jui, taking the stand of the landlord class, defended the interests of the Ming court and was loyal both to the landlord class and to the emperor. It was utterly absurd for Yao Wen-yuan to denounce Hai Jui for "failing to solve fundamentally the contradictions between the peasants and landlords." In China, these contradictions can be solved only the proletarian revolution. How can we expect Hai Jui of the Ming period to solve them? Isn't it a big joke to do so? The appraisal of Hai Jui must be based on the historical circumstances in his time as his deeds should be evaluated in the manner dictated by historical materialism. We hold that Hai Jui's practical activities such as opposing land annexation, attacking rural officials and big landlords, building water conservation projects and freeing people who were wrongly convicted, did have certain effects on the development of the social productive forces and should be appropriately affirmed--even though they were limited in their results and, moreover, were based on the defense of the interests of the landlord class.

That Hai Jui forced Hsu Chieh to "return land," as an historical phenomenon, has no direct bearing on contemporary life. However, Yao Wen-yuan deliberately linked it to the people's communes so as to serve his historical studies for insinuation. Ever since Yao created this vile precedent, renegade Chiang Ching, vainly hoping to be an empress, went out of her way to extol Empress Lu and Wu Tse Tien. In order to attack our respected and beloved Premier Chou, they invented the story that Confucius walked "with a hunched shoulder." In order to attack Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, they said nonsensically that Confucius became a minister of public security at 56, and so on and so forth. All of these criminal insinuations and attacks originated from Yao Wen-yuan's "Comments on the New Play."

Vigorously Create Public Opinion for the "Gang of Four" To Frame the Innocent

In "Comments on the New Play," Yao Wen-yuan especially showed disapproval of Hai Jui's "reversing wrong verdicts." He concluded that Hai Jui's "reversing wrong verdicts" was invented to "dull the consciousness of peasants" and intended as "an instrument to cover up the essence of the ruling class." [paragraph continues]

"Honest officials," he said, were worse than greedy officials and those who reversed wrong verdicts were worse than those who framed the innocent. True to his character as one skilled in using history for insinuating purposes, Yao Wen-yuan made a quick switch from the negation of the "honest officials'" reversal of wrong verdicts to the reality of today. He said: "Ours is a state that has established the dictatorship of the proletariat." "If today we again get involved with the so-called 'reversing wrong verdicts,' then it may be asked: Which class has been framed? How can it have its 'grievances' 'redressed'?" He raised such a question out of evil intentions. To begin with, Hai Jui's "reversing wrong verdicts" and whether there are wrongs to be corrected today are two completely different things. Yet Yao Wen-yuan insisted on linking Hai Jui's "reversing wrong verdicts" with the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He was prompted by a sinister desire to brand those writing about "honest officials" in "reversing wrong verdicts" as people seeking to redress the grievances of landlords and rich peasants. His aim was to frame people politically. On the other hand, he was trying hard to prove that the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat had no miscarriage of justice. Thus he could sell what he wanted.

Whether the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has any wrong to be corrected is a matter of common sense. As long as there are class and line struggle, wrong verdicts are possible. Meanwhile, due to bureaucratism on the part of a number of our functionaries and their failure to make thorough investigation of cases, people are likely to be wronged. In the article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao pointed out: "Our guideline is: 'Anything reactionary must be done away with, any error must be rectified.'" Does this not clearly tell us that today there are likely to be wrong accusations and frameups? Otherwise, what remains to be "rectified?" But today the wronged will sooner or later get exonerated or be cleared thanks to the leadership of our party and its down-to-earth spirit. This is basically different from what was the case with those wrong verdicts in history.

In feudal society, "the landlords could freely beat and taunt the peasants and even had the right to put them to death. The peasants had no political right whatsoever." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") In this kind of extremely dark society, false accusations or wrong verdicts were the order of the day. The masses of peasants lived under the shadow of death. They had nowhere to turn when they were framed. Many died with their grievances unredressed under the persecution of the landlords. For this very reason, the people set certain "honest officials," such as Pao Cheng, Kuang Chung, Hai Jui and others on a pedestal for having reversed certain wrong verdicts, even if they were a few among many. Yao Wen-yuan energetically denied the "honest officials'" having reversed "wrong verdicts." In his words, "During the time when Hai Jui was an imperial inspector general, not one official above the level of the county was known to have been dismissed in the area of Suchou and Sungkiang." Therefore, he concluded that Hai Jui's "reversal of wrong verdicts" was made up. What kind of logic is this? Are the dismissal of official and "the reversal of wrong verdicts" one and the same thing? Failure to dismiss officials does not mean failure to reverse wrong verdicts. In fact, we can still refer to a few examples connected with Hai Jui's "reversal of wrong verdicts," as found in "Notes on the Murder of Wu Chi-hsiang" and "Notes on the Murder of Hsu Chi" in the work "Political Events in Chunan" and in Hsing Kuo's "Notes on the Murder of Chen Shun-hsing." Hai Jui's handling of these cases involved no dismissal of officials. Taking failure to dismiss officials as a basis for the conclusion that no wrong verdicts had been reversed--this was just Yao Wen-yuan's kind of logic.

Of course, though Hai Jui had reversed some wrong verdicts, yet bound by the nature of the landlord class, he, like other "honest officials" in history, could not possibly have reversed every wrong verdict. Hai Jui himself said: "In a day, when an edict was put out, appeals were estimated at 3,000 or 4,000. I was allowed 20 minutes for each case." ("Memorial Defending Himself Against Charges") Even so, Hai Jui was welcomed by the masses. In a day, when an edict was put out, 3,000 or 4,000 appeals were received. On an "inspection" to Sungkiang, Hai Jui had several tens of thousands of persons personally appealing to him. This shows that in the hell-like feudal society, peasants still considered the "honest officials" better than "greedy officials." In history, greedy officials were a bane to the people and an impediment to the development of productivity. There was nothing to recommend them. The fallacy about "greedy officials" being better than "honest officials" was concocted by the "gang of four" out of ulterior motives. This is because the "gang of four" is the biggest group of "greedy officials" in our era. They defied the law and did as they pleased. They squeezed and exploited people everywhere and lived extravagantly. They were worse than any other group of greedy officials in history.

Yao Wen-yuan's opposition to "reversing wrong verdicts" was prompted by a political conspiracy. He wanted to cover up their criminal plot to frame the innocent. When the "gang of four" ran wild, they ruthlessly suppressed revolutionary cadres, intellectuals and the worker-peasant masses in order to usurp party and state leadership and practice fascism in China. In no time, the whole land was canopied with dark clouds. Frameups and wrong verdicts swept all parts of China. On the occasion of mourning the passing of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou at the Tienanmen Square, millions of good sons and daughters of the country were branded "counterrevolutionaries." In the matter of "assessing legalism and criticizing Confucianism," millions of cadres of the country were labeled "advocates of restoration." Cases like these are too numerous for all to be cited. We may again take Yao Wen-yuan's "Comments on the New Play" as an example. This was the earliest big frameup concocted by the "gang of four" in their heyday. In the name of criticizing "Hai Jui Dismissed From Office," Yao Wen-yuan attacked all those who had the least "connection" with Hai Jui. As far as this purge on the literary scene is concerned, thousands upon thousands of people throughout the country were wrongly and falsely accused. Was not well-known artist Comrade Chou Hsin-fang persecuted to death by them for having acted in plays on Hai Jui? Was this not a frameup? Yao Wen-yuan himself was a chief criminal in making false accusations in the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But on the one hand, this hypocrite and double-faced dealer vigorously framed people on the literary scene and actively convicted people on false charges; on the other, he cried about there being no wrong verdict in the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Could this make people believe? Wrong verdicts were the very work of the "gang of four," a bane to the state and the people. Today we must reverse wrong verdicts including the purge on the literary scene created by Yao Wen-yuan's "Comments on the New Play" centering on the criticism of Hai Jui. We must right all the wrongs one by one and exonerate the wronged one by one. Only in this way can we thoroughly get rid of the remnant poison and influence of the "gang of four." If wrong verdicts are not reversed, we cannot mollify the people's anger. If the grievances of the wronged are not redressed, we cannot give the people cause for satisfaction.

From the above, we can clearly see that Yao Wen-yuan's "Comments on the New Play" was in itself a big political plot. It had brought disaster to the intellectuals. Countless numbers of them were given hell on various false charges. [paragraph continues]

The motherland's culture of several thousand years was thrown to the winds. The vast land of China knew only of the "all-round dictatorship" of the "gang of four" and not of the least semblance of democracy. China had only Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting as authorities on public opinion and had nothing but eight "model plays" left in the realm of her literature and art. Her history of several thousand years was distorted as "the history of struggle between Confucianism and legalism." Her proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation were slandered as "capitalist-roaders." Her intellectuals were attacked as "stinking persons of the ninth category." All the "gang of four's" crimes began with this counterrevolutionary "signal." "Comments on the New Play" must be penetratingly and thoroughly criticized for its extremely bad influence and its far-reaching remnant poison.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY CALLS FOR CORRECT HANDLING OF CRITICISM

HK180314Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Nov 78 p 2 HK

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY editor's commentary, originally carried by LIBERATION ARMY DAILY on 9 November: "Correctly Handle People's Criticisms Published in Newspapers"]

[Text] To the communists, correctly handling people's criticisms published in newspapers is a major question of principle. It is an important aspect of the development of socialist democracy and the maintenance of the rule of law. It is therefore necessary to bring up this question for discussion.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, gratifying changes have taken place in our newspapers, the mass media of the party. One change is that the newspapers have begun to publish many readers' letters which reflect the opinions of the masses and openly criticize our mistakes and shortcomings. The letters also point up the problems of the masses which must be solved without delay. Such problems include: Problems of carrying out the party's various policies, problems of exposing violations of law and discipline and discarding unhealthy tendencies, problems of exposing suppression of democracy and use of one's position to wage vengeful retaliation, problems of learning science and culture, problems of daily necessities including firewood, rice, edible oil and salt. Most of these published letters are accompanied by replies from those criticized and reports on the handling of the matters by the departments concerned. The cadres and the masses are delighted to see this. They say that the party's newspapers have really become the people's mouthpiece and are run to the people's satisfaction. This change shows that the democracy destroyed by Lin Biao and the gang of four is now being restored and is flourishing. The broad masses of people are paying attention to state affairs and army building. The people's sense of being masters of the country has been heightened and a lively political atmosphere has been created and enhanced.

The entire party, army and all the people are overjoyed at the gratifying changes taking place in our newspapers. The foreigners also say: "China listens to the voices of the masses." "Letters from readers have become a guide to action." All our friends abroad who sincerely hope for a powerful China are also deeply delighted by this change.

However, it is very strange that some of our leading comrades are neither happy nor comfortable with this gratifying change. This is shown in the following ways:

Some comrades are not happy to have their mistakes pointed out. They do not take criticism as a mirror. Nor do they adopt measures to solve problems in their work. Instead, they find fault with other people and try to negate the criticism. Our paper once carried a reader's letter pointing out that "three-strike and three-prevention" work had not been carried out well in military training. This was a common problem which urgently needed to be solved. But, with the pretext that parts of the information supplied in the letter were inaccurate, some comrades totally negated the correct opinion suggested by this letter. On the one hand, they tried to track down the writer of this letter and, on the other, organized forces to submit to the higher level a several-thousand-character-long report to "refute" the reader's letter which had only a few hundred characters. They also said that they would give the writer of this letter some "stern education."



Other comrades try to muddle through and turn big issues into small ones and minor issues into naught. A letter from the readers once accused a leading cadre of perpetrating an illegal action of beating people. Our paper referred it to the leading organ concerned for investigation and action. The responsible person of that organ said that the matter could be settled by saying a few good words to the newspaper. He drafted an "investigation report" which aimed at turning a big issue into a small one and a minor issue into naught. Indignant at this, some people wrote to our paper, thus revealing the inside story of this "investigation report."

Although some cadres have expressed their willingness to accept criticism, they have actually adopted all possible means to retaliate. They find fault with other people whenever there is an opportunity: They dismiss in advance matters which should not be neglected; they make excuses to retain those who should be transferred; they refuse to promote those whose promotions have been approved. In doing so, they have "good" reasons to defend themselves, so that some readers who write to us "find no way to vent their grievances." According to what the readers revealed in their letters, this year, there have been several cases of retaliation against those who told the truth to the press.

This shows that despotism still exists among certain leading cadres who like only to listen to flattery and abhor criticism. This defect of liking flattery and abhorring criticism and reporting only the good news will do people harm. A saying goes: "False beauty makes one muddleheaded while substantial evil means obstruction." Examples of a liking for flattery and abhorrence of criticism bring humiliation to the nation have been numerous in history. "The Chin Dynasty fell because its emperor refused to listen to criticism," said Wang Wei-wei, a bodyguard of Liu Pang, the first emperor of the Han Dynasty. These words are sensible. Cadres of the Communist Party are servants of the people, no matter what positions they hold. They are entrusted by the masses and work for the masses. They should all the more be happy to hear criticism. If they abhor and suppress criticism and persist in their mistakes, they will fall sooner or later. Comrade Chen I said this very well: "Those who are in the right can assume leadership; Those who make mistakes will surely fall." "It is good to see one's mistake; one will have a bright future as soon as one corrects one's mistakes." There is no reason why a communist should fear criticism.

Seriously carrying out criticism and self-criticism is one of the three fine styles of our party. This is a major distinction between our party and any other political party. Moreover, the proletarian newspapers are in the best position to carry out criticism and self-criticism. Lenin said in his article "On the Nature of Our Newspaper:" "It is highly necessary for newspapers and other publications to denounce bad people and bad deeds and to encourage emulation of good people and good deeds." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3 p 602) in an inner-party instruction which he drafted on behalf of the CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Typical cases of bureaucracy, commandism and violations of the law and of discipline should be widely exposed in the press... so as to educate the cadres and the masses." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol 5 pp 73, 74) The CCP Central Committee also issued a circular, "Decision on Criticism and Self-Criticism Conducted in the Press," which said: "On all public occasions, among the people, and especially in the press, let us carry out criticism and self-criticism against all mistakes and shortcomings in our work." The party's newspapers and publications at all levels carried out the foregoing instruction and decision. The party's prestige was harmed as a result but was greatly heightened; the flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and the masses was consolidated and the masses increased their revolutionary enthusiasm. After the smashing of the "gang of four," we resumed the traditional method of conducting criticism in the press. The prestige of the press has been greatly heightened, effectively advancing the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four. Chaos has been eliminated and good order restored in many fields. Some major problems which long remained unsettled have been solved. Practice shows that the publication of criticism and self-criticism in the papers signifies the strength and confidence of our party in the cause of proletarian revolution. Without criticism the papers would be devoid of life.



In the past few years, however, Lin Piao and the gang of four went wild and held sway, seriously undermining socialist democracy and the judicial system. As a result, some leading comrades have forgotten this fine tradition of the party. They suppress the correct criticism of the masses, and even as they do so, they speak loudly as if they have very strong reasons. One must therefore put these "reasons" on the table.

One of these "reasons" is "writing sinister letters." They cannot draw a line of demarcation between correct criticism and injurious criticism. Once they see some people openly criticize their units in the press, they think that these people are "bristly and unruly" and are members of the "earthquake faction." They do not know that the "earthquake faction" is despicable because it participated in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power, directed the spearhead at the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and at the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and willingly served the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program. Today, the letters of criticism from the masses are carried in the press for the purpose of rectifying the shortcomings and mistakes in our work, hastening solution of problems and developing the highly favorable current situation. These are constructive, beneficial criticisms. How can they be called "sinister letters"?

Another "reason" is "disregard of organization." Some comrades abhor the masses reporting of the situation by bypassing immediate higher level. They hold that this is an appalling act of impudent insubordination. They seem to have established this "rule" that anyone who wants to bypass them and carry out criticism in the press must first obtain their approval. With regard to this matter, it was so stipulated in the decision made by the CCP Central Committee in 1950: "The personnel of the press may and should solicit the opinion of the departments concerned when they are not sure whether the criticism is correct or not. However, once they are sure that this criticism is basically correct, they should publish it and assume responsibility for it even if they have not sought or obtained consent from those criticized." As for whether the party members and the masses can report matters by bypassing the immediate higher level, it has already been laid down clearly in the constitution and the party constitution! When the masses write to the higher level, including the papers of the leading party organs, to reflect the situation and put forward their criticism, this is completely in accordance with the people's just rights and is a justified and lawful action and has nothing to do with "disregard of organization."

The third "reason" is "selfishness." Many readers write to refute: "If we do this out of selfishness, why should we write to the press to criticize you? Can't we get more benefits by flattering you?" They are right. Generally speaking, it is very difficult for the masses at the basic level to write a letter of criticism, especially one to criticize the "immediate boss." They often have to go through a violent ideological struggle. They must have the spirit of devoting themselves to public interests without any thought of themselves. They must have the courage to uphold the truth and believe in no superstition. They must have a revolutionary sense of responsibility and an enterprising spirit. When the "four pests" went wild, some comrades braved the danger of being imprisoned and wrote to Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee to expose the problem of the gang of four. For example, Comrade Chiang Lin-chuan, on whom a report has been carried in our paper, is such a selfless and dauntless man. However, some comrades do not feel at ease seeing the honest people who believe in no superstition. They always feel that those are "honest" people who obey them, flatter them and keep silent about their mistakes. Actually, most of these "honest" people whom they think highly of are very selfish and very dishonest.

In the final analysis, such incorrect attitudes toward criticism and such encroachments and suppression of the people's democratic rights are caused by the fact that these comrades regard the departments or units under their leadership as an independent kingdom which brooks no criticism and supervision by other people. This problem has its historical causes. In our country, the feudal society covered an extraordinarily long period of time and feudal ideology is highly influential. We have won the new democratic revolution and carried out the socialist transformation, but this does not mean that the struggle to fight for people's democracy has come to an end. There still are the remnants of past feudal despotism, which can be totally eliminated only through protracted, persistent struggle. When Lin Piao and the gang of four ran amuck, they publicly restored feudal despotism and held sway. They said not a word about their own mistakes and labeled them as "forbidden areas" where no one was allowed to intrude. An intruder would be seriously punished and brutally persecuted for violating these "taboos." Han Yu, a scholar of the Han Dynasty, wrote an article, entitled "A Dissertation on Taboos," disclosing that taboos were numerous at his time and ordinary people would be accused of violating a "taboo" for being an officials' namesake, not to mention criticizing an official's mistakes. Confucius advocated that "one should not talk about the mistakes of the emperor and one's parents." He held that a minister should cover up the emperor's shortcomings and mistakes and so should a student his teacher's. In the past several thousand years, the feudal rulers always took this as the "Confucian" moral standard. Even the feudal officials and scholars who were progressive thinkers did not regard this as the "golden rule;" but Lin Piao and the gang of four took this as their "gang rule." Such perverted deeds also have seriously affected the attitude of some of our comrades toward the criticism by the masses. We should sweep away such undemocratic, poisonous influences in our struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. Otherwise, it is impossible to uphold socialist democracy and adopt a correct attitude toward criticism by the masses.

We are now in a new period of rapidly achieving the four modernizations. The great new Long March requires that all our cadres and the masses put their initiative into full play in order to win victories. "This initiative must be demonstrated concretely in the ability of the leading bodies, the cadres and the party rank and file to work creatively, in their readiness to assume responsibility, in the exuberant vigor they show in their work, in their courage and ability to raise questions, voice opinions and criticize defects, and in the comradely supervision that is maintained over the leading bodies and the leading cadres. Otherwise, 'initiative' will be an empty thing." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol 2 p 494) To achieve this end, we must democratize our political life. We must really let people speak. We must carry out the principle of "blaming not the speaker." All leading cadres and communists who genuinely want the four modernizations should examine their democratic work style, be happy to hear criticism, protect and encourage those who dare to tell the truth to superior leading organizations or party papers. They should not blame them even if their views do not always fully tally with the facts or are one-sided. Comrade Stalin said this very well. "If you want them to make 100 percent correct criticisms, you are dismissing the possibilities of obtaining criticisms from the lower levels and of making self-criticism. For this reason, we should, in my opinion, welcome and listen carefully to the criticisms even if only 5 to 10 percent of them are correct, and consider their good points." ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 11 p 30) Here, it is necessary to reiterate the relevant stipulation laid down in the decision made by the CCP Central Committee in 1950: "After the criticism has been carried in the press and found to be entirely correct, he who is criticized should express in the same paper or publication his acceptance of this criticism and tell about the results obtained after correcting his mistake. If the criticism is partly incorrect, he should give a factual account in the same paper or publication and accept the correct portion of the criticism. [paragraph continues]

The party's disciplinary investigation commission should take action against him if he refuses to express his attitude or attacks those who criticize him. Violations of administrative and disciplinary regulations revealed in the criticisms should be handled by the state's supervisory and judiciary organs." Only in this way will it be possible to resolutely prevent and correct any encroachment on the people's democratic rights and pave the way for the party members and the people to freely carry out criticism or self-criticism in the press. Once the hundreds of millions of fighters of the mighty army of the new Long March fully display their revolutionary initiative, things can be handled very well and the emergence of a socialist modern China will become a brilliant reality.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS PETROLEUM INDUSTRY MINISTRY'S EXPERIENCE

OW191328Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] of 18 November PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial: "With the Deepening of the Movement for Exposure and Criticism, Greater Attention Should Be Paid To Uniting With the Great Majority of People"]

[Text] Peking, 18 Nov--In the third battle of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry has vigorously grasped the policy of helping more people by educating them and narrowing the target of attack, conscientiously done a good job in the work of transforming the ideology of those comrades who committed mistakes, including those who committed serious mistakes, and thus genuinely succeeded in uniting with the great majority of people. The ministry's experience embodies the consistent teachings of Chairman Mao, implements the policy of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on exposing and criticizing the gang further consolidates and develops the unity built on the basis of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, continuously develops and consolidates stability and unity, and makes preparations for gradually concentrating our primary energies in socialist construction and for expediting the pace of the four modernizations.

Why is it necessary, with the deepening of the movement, to unite with the great majority of people and do a good job in transforming the ideology of the persons who committed mistakes, including those committed serious mistakes?

The goal of the third battle is to eliminate pernicious influence and cure "internal injuries." These comrades are the ones most affected by the evil influence, and who most suffer from "internal injuries." A number of them are prominent personnel, and their mistakes are representative of the comrades who have made erroneous remarks or deeds. To win them over is advantageous to isolating and attacking the handful of real enemies and to further exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four. At the same time, winning them over sets an example whereby the transformation of one person will educate a group of persons. To seriously distinguish and correctly handle the two kinds of different contradictions and to conscientiously do a good job in the work of transforming the ideology of the comrades who committed mistakes, including those who committed serious mistakes, are necessary in order to develop the fine situation in grasping the key link and running the country well, are a spontaneous result of the in-depth development of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, and are also a necessary task in order to score an all-round victory in the movement.

In dealing with comrades who committed mistakes, our party has always followed the rule of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient." Mistakes must be exposed and criticized mercilessly in an effort to save these comrades and help them learn lessons, stir up their enthusiasm and so they carry out revolution once again. If comrades who committed mistakes in the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines, including those who committed serious mistakes, admit their mistakes and are willing to correct them, we should consciously help, cure and save them.



In line with the continuous deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four over the past 2 years, the leading power of most leading bodies, through consolidation, has been gradually turned over to the hands of the comrades firmly persisting in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the masses of people have further enhanced their consciousness of the two-line struggle, and the revolutionary spirit is up while the spirit of reaction is down. With the masses' help, many erring comrades have re-examined and admitted their mistakes, thus enhancing their consciousness to various degrees. The exposure of the many counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the development of the fine situation in grasping the key link and running the country well have made them clearly see the root cause of their errors and have enabled them to envisage the future and prospects for correcting their errors. We can transform them if we give them proper guidance.

The Ministry of Petroleum Industry has gained valuable experience in doing the work of transforming the erring comrades.

First of all, in dealing with comrades who have committed mistakes, including those who committed serious mistakes, it is essential to carry out a concrete analysis in accordance with the principle of "one divides into two." It is essential to realize not only that they committed mistakes in the past, but also if they, after being criticized and struggled against, are presently willing to correct their mistakes or if they are correcting them; it is also essential not only to observe their passive factors but also to be good in discovering and continuing to stir up their positive factors and overcoming their passive factors in order to promote their transformation. We are historical materialists, and should admit that to err is human and that, in committing errors, in addition to subjective factors, there are objective factors and historical conditions. We should be good in uniting with those who committed mistakes, including those who committed serious mistakes, in the 19th and 11th struggles between the two lines and who did certain evil things while following Lin Piao and the gang of four. We should save them from the evil influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. To the comrades who are willing to correct their mistakes or to make efforts to correct them, sincerely admit mistakes and prove that they are correcting mistakes in practice, we should adopt a trusting attitude toward them as the Ministry of Petroleum Industry has done. That is, we should trust that they heartily love Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; that they heartily love the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; that they vigorously hate Lin Piao and the gang of four; and that they will continue the revolution by closely following Chairman Hua. By doing so, we will encourage the erring persons, particularly those who committed serious mistakes, to consciously correct their mistakes, cast off their mental burdens and advance free of care.

Next, it is essential to clarify that it is principled to unite with comrades who committed mistakes, including those who committed serious ones. In other words, we seek unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and on the basis of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress. Otherwise, unity is unprincipled and false and is based on sand. In dealing with erring comrades, we must follow the principle of criticizing as well as helping them. As for their errors, we must uphold principle, seriously and conscientiously criticize or struggle against them, and must never be too lenient. Without serious criticism or struggle, it is impossible to attain genuine unity.

If the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four are not linked with reality, if the question of right and wrong that was distorted by Lin Piao and the gang of four is not clarified, if the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four on certain principled questions is not eliminated, and if erring comrades have not yet realized and reexamined errors, it will be impossible to reach a unity with a common ideological basis. If errors are not criticized seriously and conscientiously and their ideological roots cannot be found, it will be impossible to insure that erring comrades have a profound understanding of the seriousness of their mistakes. Comrades of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry who took part in the forum on clarifying the question of right and wrong have adopted the attitude of seeking truth from facts, and not an evasive attitude, toward those who followed Lin Piao and the gang of four, resisted the instructions of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, opposed the Red banner of Taching and engaged in beating, smashing and looting. At the same time that we are criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four in light of reality, we must take an active part in helping each other and in conducting criticism and self-criticism.

While criticizing those comrades who have committed mistakes, we must make warm-hearted efforts to help them recognize and correct their mistakes. In helping these comrades, we must not act as their "critics" who accuse them, but as "fighters" who join hands with them to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four"; not as "judges" who solemnly give them lectures, but as "political workers" who publicize the party's principles and policies with enthusiasm and carry out ideological and political work with patience. We must help them fully appreciate the warm concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and focus their hatred on Lin Piao and the "gang of four." The mistakes made in the struggle between the two lines are politically fairly serious, and it is much more difficult to transform those comrades who committed such mistakes than to transform backward persons in general.

In carrying out ideological and political work among them, we must really work hard and must not avoid making repeated efforts. We must give them time to recognize and correct their mistakes. In transforming them, class education is still the basic form of education. However, new contents must be added to this education. That is, we must educate them in the revolutionary traditions put forward in the tremendous achievements made by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. In order to basically transform their stand, ideology and feelings, we must give them a new class education by contrasting the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in ruthlessly persecuting veteran cadres, suppressing revolutionary masses and in conspiring to usurp party and state power with the brightness and happiness brought about by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and in crushing the "gang of four" and grasping the key link and running the country well.

On this basis, we must help them distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines, eliminate the pernicious influence, heal the "internal wounds" they suffered in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and truly return to the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. Instead of taking an indifferent or alienating attitude toward them, both leading cadres and the masses must take the initiative to approach them, give them the necessary attention and care for their livelihood. We must help these comrades trace the class, historical and ideological sources of their mistakes, mobilize them to sum up their experiences and lessons and turn the lessons into a motivating force to closely follow Chairman Hua in continuing the revolution.

We believe that we can transform a large majority of the comrades who committed mistakes through patient work. As for those who cannot be transformed for the time being, we still have to work patiently and meticulously, willingly wait for their awakening and welcome their progress no matter how little it may be.



Naturally, there will be a few comrades who will conceal their illness for fear of treatment, refuse to come to their senses, persist in their mistakes and consistently place themselves in opposition to the broad masses of people. We must give them a warning: Those who persist in obstinacy will come to no good end.

With the deepening of the third campaign, it is necessary for those units with fairly good achievements in the exposure, criticism and investigation movement to proceed from the need to rely on and unite the vast majority in transforming the vast majority of those who committed mistakes. It is necessary to place the emphasis on "help," to see whether or not over 95 percent of the people have been mobilized; whether or not over 95 percent of the people have raised their consciousness; and whether over 95 percent of the people have been united. We must unite all those that can be united, steadily expand our contingent, organize an enormous and powerful revolutionary army and strive to bring about the four modernizations at an early date.

#### PLA NAVY HOLDS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW200219Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov--In accordance with the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference, the PLA Navy recently called a political work conference to discuss the question of how to give play to the powerful role of political work in the course of expeditiously revolutionizing and modernizing the people's navy. Keeping the actual conditions of the navy in mind, the conferees exchanged both positive and negative experiences in carrying out political work. They unanimously pointed out: In order to give full range to the leading role of political work and guarantee its execution, we must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." We must restore and carry forward our army's fine tradition in political work--and strive for early realization of Chairman Mao's behest that we build a powerful navy.

Acting in accordance with the principles and policy formulated by Chairman Mao for our army's political work and in line with its actual conditions, the people's navy established its revolutionary political work from the day it was founded. This work has played a tremendous role in the revolutionization and modernization of the navy. In order to achieve their criminal goal of usurping party leadership and state power, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" concocted a series of counterrevolutionary fallacies, thereby undermining our army's fine traditions in political work. Since the shattering of the "gang of four," political work cadres of the navy have indignantly exposed and criticized the gang and repudiated Lin Piao in an effort to eliminate their pernicious influence on political work--the influence which resulted from their practicing idealism and metaphysics. Since efforts began to implement the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference, the political offices and political work cadres at all levels have endeavored to inherit and carry forward our army's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts in doing political work with a view toward eliminating chaos, restoring order and setting things right.

During the navy's political work conference, the participants summed up and exchanged experiences gained in the following three areas through their own practice in restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts:

1. Correctly handling the relationship between universality and particularity and consolidating the fighting strength of political work.

Our naval units are deployed along a more than 18,000-kilometer long coast line, covering a great number of locations and a wide front. This situation requires high concentration on the part of the leadership in exercising command. In carrying out political work, all units must proceed from reality and adopt specific work methods and steps in accordance with the principle of centralism.

Under the yoke of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who labeled and cudgeled people at will, the political work offices and political work cadres of many units mechanically copied and transmitted their superiors' directives. This resulted in a superficiality in doing everything at both the upper and lower levels without digesting the content of things and disregarding the time factor in doing everything. In carrying out political work, no attention was paid to studying the specific conditions of the units and the individual. This led to using a great deal of time for political education and apparently no achievements were scored.

In the "investigation, consolidation and transformation" movement carried out this year among naval units, over 700 work teams consisting of more than 6,000 cadres led by leading comrades at various levels went deep into grassroots contingents to conduct investigation and study. They have vigorously eliminated the bad practices introduced into political work by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and have established the good, common practice of thoroughly implementing the spirit of superiors' directives and proceeding from the realities of various naval units in doing political work among them.

Upon receiving the navy party committee's instruction on launching the investigation, consolidation and transformation campaign, the party committee of a base in the North Sea Fleet took immediate action in April to conscientiously study the instruction demanding all naval units to coordinate planning to successfully carry out the campaign. This party committee also urged its various organs and units to emphasize solution of the following problems during the campaign: Leading bodies at and below divisional level must further clarify the question of right and wrong in line and solve the problem of their being "soft, lazy or lax;" leading organs must pay attention to overcoming the bureaucratic work style, must direct their major attention toward the sea, islands and basic units and wholeheartedly serve combat units; logistics departments must pay attention to class struggle in the economic sphere, strengthen financial and economic discipline and improve the system of managing materials; basic-level units must pay attention to class struggle in the ideological sphere and win the ideological war by eliminating bourgeois ideology and promoting proletarian ideology; and hospitals must pay attention to improving work style, attitude toward and quality of service. Since attention was focused on the main target, the campaign facilitated solution of many important problems.

2. The more modernized our equipment, the more strictly we should revolutionize personnel and the more thoroughly and meticulously we should perform ideological work among them. Only thus can we insure that revolutionization is in command of modernization.

The navy consists of many types of units and is a military service possessing modernized technology. In carrying forward the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts in political work, many naval units have paid attention to ideological-political work at every combat post. Naval fleet political work on "the three seagoing stages" (the stages of preparation, implementation, and evaluation of achievements) and naval air unit political work on "the four flight stages" (early preparation, direct preparation, flight, and evaluation of achievements) have been summed up by commanders. Such work represents good means of putting modernization under the command of revolutionization, but this was negated by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Since the beginning of this year, naval fleets and air units have made comprehensive efforts to restudy, restore and popularize their experiences. On one occasion submarine No 214 of a certain unit conducted training far out at sea. The circumstances were complex and the conditions harsh since the ship remained submerged for a long time far from shore and its home port.

Before the submarine went to sea for training, members of the party branch talked to every cadre and fighter in order to find out their thinking, technology, their physical condition and the ship's condition. Then they did various forms of ideological-political work among cadres and fighters in order to make sure the ship would go to sea without ideological problems. During the training, political work cadres visited every cabin and combat post in order to discover promptly any problems and to conduct political education. These political work cadres would seize the opportunity when most of the personnel were gathered in one place (about 8 or 10 minutes at most) and review and evaluate achievements in order to commend good people and deeds and to popularize advanced experiences. Because ideological-political work was conducted thoroughly and meticulously, the crew successfully completed the 30-day sea training task.

In doing political work, the first detachment of North Sea Fleet mosquito boat unit, which received a collective second class citation for merit in sinking three enemy warships during three sea battles, paid attention to cultivating a fast and effective fighting style, thus increasing the fleet's combat capability and earning the glorious title of "sharp knife on the sea." The fleet's party committee made the detachment an advanced unit in learning from the 6th Hard-Bone Company.

3. Persist in specifically analyzing specific problems and simultaneously solve ideological and practical problems.

In recent years some basic level cadres from an island unit which is a coastal defense outpost have not shown any enthusiasm for work on the island. Although higher level leadership criticized them for showing a "weak will in pursuing the revolutionary cause" and for "not firmly fostering the idea of defending and loving the island," they failed to change their thinking and feelings.

This year leading comrades of the navy personally led a work group to conduct a detailed investigation on this island. They discovered that the unit was a good one. Its cadres had a high sense of responsibility. Because of this, despite the difficult environment, the unit thoroughly and successfully completed the task of preparing against war assigned to it by a high-level party committee. As for the cadres who showed reluctance to work on the island, the majority developed this inclination because their practical problems remained unsolved for a long time. For example, problems of providing quarters for cadres and their dependents who joined them temporarily remained unsolved for a long time; cadres had to walk a few li of mountain paths to carry drinking water for the dependent housing areas; dependents who came to the island with the unit many years ago were not assigned jobs; and there were many other problems.

Leading comrades of the navy held that ideological problems and practical problems should not be mixed up. With the help of the work group, the party committee of the unit stationed on the island, while conducting ideological education on plain living and hard work and on defending, loving and building up the island among the basic-level cadres and organizing them to thoroughly criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for their crimes of undermining preparedness against war and of showing no concern for the masses, livelihood, proceeded from the spirit of promoting consolidation and improvement simultaneously and built over 1,000 square meters of temporary reception centers for the dependents on the island through the joint efforts of the unit and its leading organ. To solve the problem of drinking water for dependent housing areas, the party committee drew up a plan after conducting a first-hand survey and is preparing for the project. To find jobs for the dependents and to meet the needs of the unit, the party committee is preparing to build small factories and workshops. Many basic-level cadres said: "Construction on the island is promising as the party is giving its warmth to the island." They said that they were willing to remain on the island for a lifetime as long as the party needs them.

During the investigation, consolidation and improvement campaign, the navy's party committee and leading organs at all levels proceeded from reality and helped the various units solve more than 1,000 major and minor problems that could be solved but remained unsolved for a long time. The cadres and fighters said jubilantly: Now as we look ahead, we see our future, so we will advance and work vigorously.

#### SHANGHAI MEETING STUDIES DEPLETION OF FISHERY RESOURCES

OW180547Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The Ocean Fishery Resources Committee and the Ocean Fishery Committee of the China Aquatic Products Society recently held a joint academic discussion meeting in Shanghai to discuss a number of serious problems concerning use of offshore fishery resources and in the development of offshore fishery production and presented some urgent suggestions.

In the past few years our offshore fishery resources have been seriously undermined and the fish output per boat has drastically dropped due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, our failure to fully understand the objective laws governing changes in ocean fishery resources and to strengthen our management, and our efforts to blindly increase the number of fishing vessels. The quality of our catch has also suffered.

At the meeting many veteran aquatic experts pointed out that China's offshore fishery resources are being exhausted. Yellow croakers, large or small, will soon become extinct. The majority of delegates attending the meeting believed that the main reason for this situation is exhaustive fishing. Some localities simply ignored the laws regarding fish growth and blindly raised the slogan of "turning a slack season into a busy season." The so-called "slack season" is actually a breeding season for fish. Exhaustive fishing during that season is equivalent to "emptying the water of a pond for fishing," some delegates said. They believed the changes caused by current temperature, the amount of precipitation, the size of the tides and pollution are also factors affecting the changes in fishery resources.

The delegates held: The damages to China's offshore fishery resources are serious. But so long as the central authorities and the local authorities pay attention to this issue, act according to objective laws, adopt proper measures and implement the policy on fishery well, the chances of having fishery resources replenished and of developing fishery production are good. Some 80 academic papers and five proposals were submitted at the meeting.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY ON LEARNING FROM FOREIGN FILMS

HK160612Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 8 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Chao Wen-ying (6392 2429 5391): "On the Japanese Film 'Looking Homeward'" (formerly rendered as "Nostalgia")]

[Text] The three Japanese color films, "Pursuit," "Looking Homeward" and "Story of a Fox" presented in our country recently during "Japanese film week" have evoked a keen response from the masses of spectators and are being widely discussed. This shows that there are friendly feelings between the Chinese and Japanese people and that the Chinese people eagerly look toward a better understanding of a friendly neighbor with a history of over 2,000 years of intercourse with us. It also points to the actual achievements that characterize these three films ideologically and artistically. They have many aspects worth being studied by our film workers. They are of value as references.



Of the three films, "Looking Homeward" has aroused the strongest response from the spectators and has left different impressions on them. For professional reasons, I kept a close watch on the reaction of the audience. Once after the picture, I heard several viewers discuss it. A young comrade said: "We are now learning advanced foreign techniques. We think that the technically advanced capitalist state is well provided with everything--food, clothing, housing and consumer goods. Only after seeing the film "Looking Homeward" have I realized what the capitalist system is after all and how its wealth has been accumulated." A middle-aged man said: "The film 'Looking Homeward' has shown us another side of Japanese life. Comparatively speaking, the socialist system is better." A woman said: "Capitalist society treats women like dirt. After seeing the picture, I have all the more passionate love for the socialist system." Meanwhile, certain people worried that films of this kind would lead young people astray. All these reactions have posed a problem for us: How should we treat literary and artistic works like "Looking Homeward?"

First of all, we should affirm that the film "Looking Homeward" is of positive significance to the masses of our spectators. It portrays the said plight of a poor and miserable woman sold as a prostitute in Southeast Asia, giving a profile of life in Japanese society in the early part of the century. Its description of a prostitute's life takes the form of an extremely solemn theme in its attack, through showing the sorry plight of a number of "Southeast Asian girls," on the social system responsible for such an irrational phenomenon. The film tells how from the early part of the century to the thirties, the Japanese bourgeoisie tried in every way to accumulate capital and was not above selling women in Southeast Asia to obtain foreign exchange in a bid to join the ranks of capitalist powers. In vivid artistic images, the picture provides the real causes of the misfortune of such a poor and miserable woman as Ah Chi, thus arousing the viewers' hatred of the capitalist system and their poignant sympathy for the oppressed and exploited laboring people, especially those humiliated and compromised girls. While the film was showing, we noticed that many people were moved to tears by what Madame Ah Chi endured in life. The ravages of time told on her face as she related to Sanku Kueitzu how she had been trampled upon and discriminated against for over half a century. Who could have remained untouched by the scene? Madame Ah Chi once had her childhood, her womanhood and her beautiful dreams.... but the dog-eat-dog society inflicted on her scars that would never heal. In the prime of life, she was driven into prostitution in Southeast Asia, subjected to all kinds of humiliation and persecution. She had badly wanted to be free and out of the gutter. But what's more pathetic about that society was that to realize her aim, she had no other choice than to sink lower and ruin herself. The only budding hope in her scarred mind--a hope that she would be delivered by her friend Ah Hsiu who was once in the same boat--was soon shattered by a gust of violent wind.

When at 30, after living through hell for over a dozen years, she at last returned to her cherished motherland and family to which she had contributed with her humiliation and suffering, she was greeted with indifference and discrimination. Such treatment went on until the evening of her life in her seventies.

This story is convincing and moving. Our audience is capable of understanding it, because we also once had a dark society like the one to which Ah Chi was born. In that dark society of ours, some Chinese women did not fare any better than Ah Chi. The very hatred for that dark society aroused our proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation to resolutely rise to fight at the risk of their lives. They thoroughly shattered the all-evil old society by revolutionary means and established the new China. Now "Looking Homeward" has helped strengthen the ideological intercourse between our people and the Japanese people. After viewing it, we cherish the new society all the more and strengthen our determination and confidence in safeguarding our new society and making it a more beautiful and prosperous place.



Artistically speaking, "Looking Homeward" is creative. But there is disagreement on certain points. For instance, the deflowering of Ah Chi in a Sandakan brothel and the extreme changes brought about in her life style are relatively unadorned scenes. This has made people ask how the show "Looking Homeward" would affect the youth morally? This is a problem that should be seriously studied and answered. I feel that the descriptions of brothel life should not be judged from what they are in themselves. Instead we should make a careful analysis as to whether they help or hamper revealing the essence of things and whether they have a beneficial or harmful effect on the audience. The fact is that these scenes have aroused the overwhelming majority of spectators' greater sympathy toward Ah Chi's pathetic fate ideologically and emotionally and their greater hatred for that dark and ruthless society into which she was born. No opposite effects have been produced. As the script writer properly introduced the naked scenes as criminal facts in an evil society, these scenes only have the effect of making the audience hate that social environment and sympathize with its victim. Even Ah Chi's taking the initiative to solicit would be excused by the viewers. They would not blame her for being loose. Instead they would feel even greater pity for one in her plight. Of course, in light of the concrete conditions in our country, our movies do not always take such forms of expression. But viewing other people's works of this kind does us good. Even if there are side-effects, we can counteract them by raising the masses' analytical and critical power through education and guidance. To simply negate and repudiate them is not taking a serious attitude, and would not help us widen our horizons.

With the development of cultural exchange between various countries, we will be exposed to more literary and artistic works like "Looking Homeward." Should we keep them from the youth or give the latter proper guidance, so that they can have a correct understanding of such works? Two different approaches toward this matter may be adopted:

The first is prohibition. This means a total ban on one's access to other works. Chairman Mao said long ago that the policy of prohibition is dangerous. It could result in one's ideological retrogression and obsession with a single object and make one incapable of facing the world and voicing different opinions. What good would this do our socialism?

Another approach calls for resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and letting the masses understand truth in the course of struggle. Chairman Mao said: "Without understanding idealism and metaphysics and without fighting what is opposite, your idea of materialism and dialectics is not firmly established. Some of our Communist Party members and communist intellectuals' drawback is precisely that they know too little about what is opposite. If after reading a few works by Marx and Lenin, we just quote them word for word, this means a relative lack of variety. It means lack of persuasion in speaking and writing. If you don't study what is opposite, you cannot refute it. The same is true of Marx, Engels and Lenin. They strived hard to study things in the contemporary period and in history, and taught people to do the same." ("Speech at the Conference of Secretaries of Provincial, Municipal and Autonomous Region Party Committees") What we should do today is to let our young people know more about the suffering of the laboring people in the old society and more about the conditions of the masses of laborers in the world and use literary and artistic works as instruments of class education for the youth.

When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" pushed a fake-left and real-right revisionist line and promoted a policy of prohibition, the masses of our film workers and spectators were deprived of the opportunity to enjoy good foreign films and use them as references. Now with the "gang of four" smashed, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has opened up a vast world to us. We are able to learn all that is good in foreign countries. We must really have what is useful in foreign countries at our fingertips and thoroughly smash the spiritual shackles imposed on us by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." We must achieve the aim of "further liberating our minds and showing more courage." Only thus can we really obtain the desired results. Anything must be guided by the principle of one dividing into two. Many good things are often not immune from bad side-effects. If we refuse to accept good things for fear of side-effects, this will result in a big loss.

Of course, by promoting learning what is advanced from foreign countries, we do not mean copying everything in its entirety. Take movies for instance. Our country has its own fine traditions. Our audience has its own preferences and tastes. Our party has its correct literary and artistic line, guideline and policy. We must continue to carry forward our fine traditions and create fine works, which appeal to our people and which combine the style and the pep and drive of the Chinese, to meet the needs of the masses of people.

"Japanese film week" was organized this time to celebrate the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty officially taking effect. Meanwhile, it should be a step forward for our film workers and movie viewers in learning with an open mind all that is worth learning from foreign countries.

#### CULTURE MINISTRY, WRITERS DISCUSS MODERN DRAMA

OW150948Y Peking NCNA in English. 0725 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese playwrights have been urged to emancipate their minds and write more plays by Huang Chen, minister of culture, at a forum held jointly by the ministry and the Chinese Dramatists Union on the writing of contemporary drama drama and operas.

Some 50 dramatists from 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions discussed 20 dramas and operas. Five of these are on historical figures: Chou En-lai; Ho Lung; Peng Pai, a noted peasant leader killed by Kuomintang reactionaries in 1929; Wang Jo-fei, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party who died in a plane crash in 1946; and Wei Pa-chun, a revolutionary of Chuang nationality in Kwangsi who was killed by reactionaries in 1932.

The other plays are about life in rural areas, factories and among minority nationalities.

The dramatists took the view that they needed to live among ordinary workers, peasants and soldiers to observe and give expression to issues about which people were concerned.

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Writers said that they should not write from behind closed doors, avoid contradictions, or just paint rosy pictures, using high-sounding, empty, untruthful words.

The point was made at the forum that writers should be dealt with in a democratic manner rather than given harsh orders. Each writer had his own character and style which should be developed.

The dramatists held that drama could influence audiences through vivid and typical characterization. Policies and viewpoints should not be presented using abstract terminology and reasoning.

#### CHINA RESUMES PUBLICATION OF JOURNAL WORLD LITERATURE

OW201445Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1350 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov--The journal WORLD LITERATURE has formally resumed publication after 12 years suspension. Its first issue this year was put on sale recently. Edited by the Chinese Academy of Science's Foreign Literature Institute, the journal is devoted to introducing and commenting on world literary works. The journal's "To the Readers" column in its newly published first issue outlines the periodical's editorial policy.

Complying with Chairman Mao's principle of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," WORLD LITERATURE will selectively introduce and comment on modern and classical literary works from various countries in order to help our large number of readers, literary and art workers understand and be nourished by world literature. This exposure is designed to develop and enliven our socialist literature and art and to contribute to realizing the general task for the new period and to raising the Chinese nation's scientific and cultural levels.

The "To the Readers" column observes: The main task of world literature is to introduce and comment on foreign contemporary and modern literary works. This task is all the more necessary since our study of foreign literature was frantically sabotaged for so many years by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Over the past decade or so, politics, economics, science and technology and even the people's way of life in foreign countries have drastically changed. Accordingly, many new phenomena and problems have emerged. We must understand this point.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's and Chairman Hua's instructions on the importance of teaching by negative example, WORLD LITERATURE will enthusiastically introduce and support proletarian and progressive literature in all countries while at the same time selectively and critically publish examples of the modern Western bourgeoisie's reactionary literature as well as literary works of modern revisionism, represented by Soviet revisionism, in order to help our readers increase their ability to recognize and combat poisonous weeds.

The "To the Readers" column says: By helping our readers selectively understand the general features and trend of world literature, we must resolutely eliminate idealistic and metaphysical analysis and styles. Such things ignore the realities of foreign writers and their works, wantonly distort them, exaggerate things, produce discussions unsupported by evidence and give everything a forced interpretation, following the line advocated by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Our readers must strive to comprehensively and correctly understand and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and, proceeding from reality, make an analysis and study of foreign literary works--all on the principle of seeking truth from facts. We must constantly emancipate our minds, strive to familiarize ourselves with and analyze new phenomena and discover and solve new problems in the course of studying foreign literature.

WORLD LITERATURE Issue No 1, 1978 carries Feng Chih's speech at the third enlarged session of the Third National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, entitled "Eliminate Chaos and Restore Order, Develop Our Work Concerning Foreign Literature" and Lou Shih-i's article entitled "A Discourse on Comrade Kuo Mo-jo and Foreign Literature." Foreign literary works carried in this issue include a selected lengthy Korean novel entitled "Blood Sea;" the novel "The Bracken and Fire" by the modern Yugoslav writer (An I-sha-ko-wei-chi); the novel "A Talk With the Immortal" by (Pu Chiao-pi-chi), also a modern Yugoslav writer; nine poems from the anthology "Poems on Travels in China" by Indian poet (?Joi Biswas); and the middle-length novel "The Judge and His Hatchet Man" by the modern Swiss writer (Fa tu-lung-ma-te). The issue features a special column introducing the great Soviet classical writer Leo Tolstoy and his novel "Kholstomer--The History of a Horse" as well as his political commentary attacking the tsars for slaughtering the people, entitled "I Cannot Keep Silent." In addition, the issue also carries translator Tsao Ying's article "On the Creation of 'Kholstomer'" and recollections of Tolstoy's second son, entitled "My Recollections."

#### STATE COUNCIL DECIDES TO USE CHINESE PHONETIC ALPHABET

OW200836Y Peking NCMA in English 0801 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Nov (HSINHUA)--The State Council of the People's Republic of China has decided to use the Chinese phonetic alphabet to standardize the Romanization of Chinese names and places.

A document issued recently by the State Council stipulates that the alphabetization of Chinese names according to phonetics is suited to all languages using the Roman alphabet, including English, French, German, Spanish and Esperanto.

The formula has been approved by the Chinese National People's Congress. It means the Roman alphabet will be used to spell out Chinese characters according to standard Peking pronunciation.

The State Council document points out that this decision "is an important measure that replaces the various old spelling systems including the Wade system and will end the confusion that has existed for a long time in Romanizing Chinese names and places."

At the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in Athens last August, the Chinese delegation proposed the use of Chinese phonetic alphabet as the standard international way of Romanized spelling of Chinese geographical names. The proposal was adopted by the conference.

All publications, documents and printed matter issued by China in English, French, German and Spanish will use the new spelling of Chinese names.

The "explanation of implementation" attached to the State Council document regulates:

(1) The spelling of the name of the country will not change in the languages using the Roman alphabet. The original translation of "China" will remain, i.e., "China" in English, "Chine" in French, "China" in German and "China" in Spanish.



(2) In foreign languages, Chinese geographical names, in principle, will be spelled out in the Roman alphabet according to Chinese phonetics, while the common name part such as "province, municipality, autonomous region, river, lake, etc." will be translated according to meaning.

(3) The names of persons and places with specific meanings which need to be translated according to its meaning for literary works, tourist maps and other publications can be so translated.

(4) The traditional spelling of certain historical places and persons, need not be changed; but, if necessary, the new spelling can be used and the usual spelling given in parenthesis.

(5) The names of Overseas Chinese will be spelled according to their own usual way of spelling them.

(6) Trade marks and trade names already in use need not be changed.

(7) All diplomatic documents, passports, certificates, contracts, agreements, publications and various kinds of export catalogues, sample books, explanations, bills, which use other spelling can still be used if necessary, the new spelling must be used when reprinting.

(8) The spelling of names of Chinese persons and places which are used in certain scientific terms need not be changed.

(9) In telecommunications, forms of spelling which do not conform to telecommunication needs can be dealt with technically, for instance "Yu" can be used for U (plus umlaut).

The State Council document states that the Foreign Ministry will inform the various embassies in China of this decision at an appropriate time. A map of China has already been published with the names given in Chinese phonetic spelling.

#### BRIEFS

**FEMALE CYL DELEGATES HONORED**--The All-China Federation of Women gave a reception at the CPPCC Assembly Hall on 28 October in honor of all female delegates to the 10th CYL National Congress. Teng Ying-chao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary chairman of the All-China Federation of Women, attended the reception and had a group picture taken with the delegates. She called on the delegates to have lofty ambitions, place the interests of the state, people and the revolution above all others and devote their energy to realizing the four modernizations. Also present at the reception were vice chairmen of the All-China Federation of Women Lo Chiung, Tseng Hsien-chih, Lei Chieh-chiung, Li Pao-kuang, Hao Chien-hsiu, Huang Kan-ying, Lin Li-yun and A-pei-tsai-tan-cho-ko. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW]



ANHWEI HOLDS PUBLIC ORDER WORK CONFERENCE

HK190146Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Anhwei Provincial Public Security Bureau recently held the sixth provincial public order work conference in Pengpu. A total of 350 people attended. "The spirit of the Third National Public Order Work Conference was conveyed to and implemented by the participants. The participants studied the relevant instructions of the central authorities and, in connection with our province's actual conditions, deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent and black ace generals in Anhwei in reversing the relations between enemies and ourselves, reversing the spearhead of dictatorship, trampling down the socialist legal system and interfering in and sabotaging our province's public order work. They also put forward tasks and measures for strengthening our province's public order work in an all-round way. Cheng Kuang-hua, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, secretary of the party organization of the provincial Public Security Bureau, and chief of the bureau, spoke at the conference. (Han Lung), deputy chief of the provincial Public Security Bureau, gave a work report on behalf of the bureau's party organization." After hailing the excellent situation on the province's public security front and affirming the achievements, the participants said: To create a better social order for fulfilling the four modernizations, we must continue to work hard, and pay attention to the following:

"1. We must relentlessly grasp investigation and strive to crack criminal cases. We must also resolutely strike blows at the sabotage of criminals.

"2. We must boldly rectify public order and make overall plans to educate and resettle the people who committed crimes. We must strengthen education for juveniles and youths." We must also coordinate with departments concerned to arrange work for people who have not been employed.

"3. We must strengthen public order management work. We must do well in urban and rural household management and strictly enforce the system of household registration. We must strengthen urban and rural traffic management to reduce traffic accidents and strengthen the management of urban public places.

"4. We must strengthen the work of supervising and remolding landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements. We must strengthen the work of educating and remolding people who have violated the law."

"5. We must strengthen the work of fighting fires.

"6. We must rectify and establish public order protection associations at all levels.

"7. We must establish a Red and expert public order force which is politically strong and skillful in work."

ANHWEI DAILY Commentary

HK190141Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 78 HK

[ANHWEI DAILY 15 November commentary: "Create a Better Social Order"]

[Excerpt] To do well in public order work, we must first grasp exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link; thoroughly settle account with the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in reversing the relations between enemies and ourselves, reversing the spearhead of dictatorship, trampling the socialist legal system and sabotaging social order; distinguish between right and wrong in line; eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, restore order; and carry out rectification in an all-round way.

At present, we must especially strengthen education and propaganda regarding democracy and the legal system. Our law is to protect the interests of the people. We must carry out dictatorship over enemies along with democracy within the ranks of the people. Only by resolutely striking blows at class enemies according to law can we guarantee that the people are masters of the country. Only by guaranteeing the people's legal democratic rights according to law while carrying forward the people's democracy can we effectively strike blows at enemies. We must educate the people to establish the idea of observing the socialist legal system. The cadres, people and everyone else must all observe the law.

To do well in public order work, party committees must strengthen leadership and adhere to the principle of the mass line. This is the fundamental line stipulated by Chairman Mao on public order work and is a basic guarantee for doing it well. Public order work is political work which closely concerns the production, daily lives, work and study of the masses of people. With regard to the principle, policy and important measures on public order work, we must report to party committees and ask them to make decisions. We must also coordinate with departments concerned and mobilize the people to carry out the work. Under the leadership of party committees, we must rely on the people and strive to solve concrete problems. Therefore, public order personnel must strengthen their concept of the party, strengthen their viewpoint of the people, consciously obey the leadership and supervision of party committee and rely on and trust the people.

To fulfill the general task for the new period, public order personnel have been shouldered with new tasks. Under the leadership of party committees, we must take exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four as the key link, implement the relevant instructions of the central authorities in an all-round way and carry out the principle of "obeying the leadership of party committees, relying on the people, putting prevention [of crime] in the first place, carrying out strict management, striking blows in a timely way and guaranteeing safety." We must also rectify, revive and strengthen public order in an all-round way to improve our social order in a big way and contribute toward scoring great achievements in 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, toward guaranteeing the successful fulfillment of the general task for the new period and toward overcoming natural disasters.

#### KIANGSI ARTICLE CRITICIZES 'MERITORIOUS OFFICIALS'

HK190112Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 78 HK

[Report on article by the mass criticism group of the Kiangsi Provincial Planning Committee: "It Would Be Best To Cast Away the Theory of Meritorious Officials"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article said: A 15 October Kiangsi DAILY report on investigating the reactionary five-author big-character poster and an 18 October Kiangsi DAILY Editorial Department article "Did They Act Counter To Or in Partnership With?" Have exposed the ferocious counter-revolutionary features of that accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi and his cohorts to the bright light of and forcefully lifted a lid which had been clamped down for a long time. The report and the article have enabled us to understand many strange phenomena involved in failing to deepen the exposure and criticism struggle and have deeply enlightened and inspired us. The current situation pleases our people.

Everybody knows that when the four pests ran amuck, that accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi and his cohorts and the gang's Kiangsi confidant had the same behind-the-scenes boss and the same political program and belonged to the same ideological system. They all aimed at usurping party and state power. The only difference between them was that their reactionary slogans were slightly different from each other. One wanted to overthrow so-and-so. The other wanted to overthrow so-and-so and so-and-so. This difference shows that accomplice and his cohorts worked harder to promote the gang's counter-revolutionary political program than the gang's confidant did, and that they wanted to overthrow even more veteran cadres. Although there were various contradictions between them, they were all hostile to our party's veteran cadres, to our party's organizations at all levels and to people throughout the province. People throughout the province watched them, struggled against them and were indignant at them for 10 years.

Following the smashing of the gang of four in one stroke by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, under the correct leadership of the provincial CCP committee, people throughout the province were filled with enthusiasm, strode bravely forward and rallied together to expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang's confidant and accomplice in Kiangsi in usurping party and state power. The situation of revolution and production was excellent. However, relying on their special conditions, that accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi and his cohorts disguised themselves, gave a new performance and committed new crimes. We must settle accounts for their crimes.

Following the downfall of their masters, that accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi and his cohorts were like homeless dogs constantly nervous. However, shielded by and supported by a few people, they actually recovered from their constant nervousness. To lie low, they shamelessly embellished themselves, made themselves out to be heroes in running counter to the gang of four and the gang's confidant and dressed themselves up as meritorious officials defending the provincial CCP committee. They even revealed themselves as "victors" before the masses everywhere. Using the terms "heroes" and "meritorious officials" as a smokescreen, some of them sneaked into the leadership group of the provincial movement. Under the guise of "hero" and "meritorious official," an accomplice's factional brother ran amuck in some units and adopted the trick of a thief crying "stop thief" to fish in troubled waters and to act in a wholly irresponsible way. They adopted the following measures: 1) Formed offensive and defensive alliances and mapped out plans to oppose the investigation struggle; 2) openly hit hard at and covertly protected investigation targets and cooperated with investigation targets by putting up a joint performance with one acting in front and the other dictating behind; 3) destroyed evidence of crimes and diverted the struggle to other targets; 4) clamped down lids, suppressed the masses to protect themselves and made a mess of the investigative work.

Many facts have shown that some people and matters connected with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four and the gang's confidant in usurping party and state power had 1001 direct or indirect links with that accomplice and his cohorts. When a clue of the investigation touched that accomplice or his cohorts, someone would immediately say: "He is our man and cannot be investigated." If one dared to continue the investigation, they either publicly opposed the investigation or started a rumor and accused that investigator of making a mistake. Although they shielded the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four, they actually made false charges against investigators and accused investigators of hitting hard at activists struggling against the gang of four. They even fabricated a host of charges against investigators and forced investigators to give up their investigations.

Some units failed to continue the investigative struggle in the previous period, thus creating the situation of "10,000 horses standing mute." This was primarily due to the interference of that accomplice and his behind-the-scenes supporters.

Forming groups and frantically hitting hard at the masses or revolutionary people who dared to uphold righteousness, that accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi and his cohorts and the gang's confidant in Kiangsi and his backbone elements all belonged to the gang's bourgeois factional network. People describe them as jackals of the same lair, a completely objective description. Their activities over the past 10 years clearly show they were identical in politics, ideology, organization and action. They were indivisible. The (shang fang tuan), the "reception station of going against the tide" and the impromptu meetings operated by that accomplice and his cohorts were described by some units as the 6-person nucleus and other mountain-strongholds of various sizes. In conducting beating, smashing and looting and in seizing banners and usurping power, their strongholds were identical to the mountain-strongholds operated by the gang's confidant in Kiangsi.

Following the smashing of the gang of four and particularly since the convocation of the 11th party congress, responsible comrades of the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee have repeatedly stressed: We hope that those who indulged in bourgeois factionalism will no longer do so and will correct their errors. Adherence to bourgeois factionalism is forbidden. That accomplice and his cohorts turned a deaf ear to the warning of the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP Committee. Instead of dissolving their partnership and severing connections, they rallied more closely. That accomplice and his cohorts publicly opposed the provincial CCP committee and all party organizations, the masses of people and the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. If you wanted to investigate that accomplice and his cohorts and people and matters connected with the gang's conspiratorial activities in usurping party and state power, you would be accused of making no distinction between Yen-an and Sian, of investigating heroes and meritorious officials and of violating the principle of turning the gun muzzles outward and not attacking one's own people. If you wanted to expose their problem of forming cliques, you would be accused of setting up two factional networks in Kiangsi.

To lie low and stage a comeback, that accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi and his cohorts violently hated leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and all party organizations who held fast to the line of the 11th party congress. Certain people in some units actually seized on various pretexts and fabricated a host of charges against and overthrew certain good cadres who dared to hold fast to the line of the 11th party congress and speak out, thus successfully hatching the political conspiracy which had failed when the gang of four ran amuck.

The following incident is much more intolerable: Following the convocation of the 11th party congress last autumn and in accordance with the exposure and criticism plan mapped out by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, in accordance with the 11th party congress line and in light of the appeal of people throughout the province, the provincial CCP committee ordered that it was imperative to thoroughly investigate people connected with the gang's conspiratorial activities in usurping party and state power regardless of their factional backgrounds. This order touched them on their most tender spots. This accomplice and his cohorts bared their ferocious features and actually concocted a series of big-character posters which pointed their spearheads at responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee. They continued to play the habitual trick promoted by Lin Piao that "if you tell the same lie 1,000 times, it will become the truth." They started defamatory rumors in a vain attempt to overthrow with a single blow the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee who were deeply harmed by the antiparty cliques of Lin Piao and the gang of four and to turn the province's situation into chaos. The theory of subjective idealism is the best weapon for all intriguers and conspirators.



That accomplice and his supporters specialized in chasing shadows, fabricating charges without substantial proof, starting rumors and indulging in sophistry. The original intention of their attack was aimed at clamping down the lid on the struggle to deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four and was also aimed at fulfilling their criminal task of usurping party and state power.

Did they run counter to the gang of four or did they gang up with the gang of four? Were they meritorious officials or criminals? Facts speak louder than words, which the masses of people in this province clearly understand. But **why** was it that this accomplice could prolong his death throes for so long and was only recently, unmasked? Why was it that he was tipped off to flee in time just as the provincial and municipal CCP committees adopted disciplinary actions? Why was it that some people actually sheltered him and provided him with freedom of movement? Why is it that some people are covering up their criminal manoeuvres to this day? Why is it that some people are resisting the investigation into the problems concerning this accomplice and his cohorts even today? The masses of cadres and people in this province have been watching these things and have been harboring a bitter hatred for them. The masses of cadres and people have firm faith that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, this province will certainly win a complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

We must exercise high vigilance, have full confidence in victory, have a strong fighting will, follow the guiding lines and policies formulated by the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua, act in accordance with the plan of the provincial CCP committee, unite more than 95 percent of the cadres and people, resolutely deepen this struggle and carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. We would like to give some advice to those comrades who hesitate to act, take a wait-and-see attitude and have even been fooled and have suffered as a result of being hoodwinked by that accomplice and his cohorts: those comrades must wake up quickly, actively plunge into the great struggle along with the masses of people throughout the province to expose and criticize the gang of four, strive to do well in fighting the third campaign and strive to win a complete victory in this struggle.

#### REPORTS ON KIANGSU'S HSU CHIA-TUN ATTENDANCE AT MAY FUNERALS

Former Education Department Official

OW201653Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade Wu Tien-shih, director of the former Kiangsu Provincial Education Department and secretary of the department's leading party members group, and his wife Comrade (Li Hsin-i), former deputy party committee secretary of the Nanking teachers college, died in Nanking on 3 August 1966 and 5 August 1966 respectively, persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four as they carried out their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. When they died Comrade Wu Tien-shih was 56 and Comrade (Li Hsin-i) 53. On 31 May 1978, a ceremony for emplacing the urns containing their ashes was held in Nanking.

There were wreaths from responsible comrades of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and revolutionary committee including Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, Hui Yu-yu, Hsin Shao-po, Liu Lin, Chin Hsun, Wang Hai-su and Tai Wei-jan; vice chairmen of the Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee including Liu Shun-yuan, Kung Wei-chen, Li Shih-ying, Hua Cheng-i, Kuan Wen-wei, Wu I-fang, Chen Ho-chin, Pao Hou-chang and Wang Chao-chuan; Chen Mao-hui, responsible comrade of the Kiangsu Military District; responsible comrades of departments concerned; and friends of Comrades Wu Tien-shih and (Li Hsin-i).

There were also wreaths, elegiac poems and messages of condolence from Peng Chung, Chi Peng-fei, Su Yu, Chi Fang, Liang Ling-kuang, Yeh Fei, Chiang Wei-ching, Chen Pi-hsien, Chen Wei-ta, Han Nien-lung, Chen Kuang, Han Pei-hsin, (Liu Chieh-chu), Huo Ying-chiu, Liu Chi-ping, Liu Jui-lung, Yu Li-chin, Mei Chia-sheng, Kang Lin, Chang Fan, Liu Chun-shan, Chang Chen-tung, Hu Shu-tu, Tu Kan-chuan and Tao Pai; and from the Ministry of Education and other units.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the ceremony. Also present at the ceremony were Hui Yu-yu, Chin Hsun, Chang Chung-liang, Tai Wei-jan, Liu Shun-yuan, Kung Wei-chen, Kuan Wen-wei, Yang Ting-pao, Wu I-fang, Chen Ho-chin, Pao Hou-chang, Wang Chao-chuan and other comrades. Some 600 others also attended the ceremony. They included responsible comrades and representatives of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; responsible comrades and representatives of the Administrative Office, the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department under the provincial party committee; responsible comrades and representatives of the provincial Education and Public Health Office, the provincial Education Bureau, institutions of higher learning and departments concerned; and Comrades Hsia Cheng-nung, Li Chih-min, (Yeh Chih-tao), (Wu Mu-fu) and (Tao Cheng-po), friends of Comrades Wu Tien-shih and (Li Hsin-i).

Comrades Kung Wei-chen, vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the provincial Education and Public Health Office, presided over the ceremony. Comrade Hui Yu-yu, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a memorial speech.

#### Former Construction Command Official

OW201651Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] A ceremony for emplacing the urn containing the ashes of Comrade Wang Chih-ping, commander of the former Kiangsu Provincial Rear Area Construction Command, was held in Nanking on 20 May 1978. Persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four as they carried out their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, Comrade Wang Chih-ping died in Nanking on 10 April 1968 at the age of 66. There were wreaths, elegiac poems and messages of condolence from such comrades as Peng Chung, Chi Peng-fei, Su Fu, Han Nien-lung, Chen Pi-hsien, Chiang Wei-ching, Chen Wei-ta, Tuan Huan-ching and Han Pei-hsin. Some 300 persons attended the ceremony. They included Comrades Hsu Chia-tun, Hui Yu-yu, Hsin Shao-po, Chin Hsun and Kuan Wen-wei and relatives, sons and daughters and friends of Comrade Wang Chih-ping.

Comrade (Wang Mao-tien), director of the Kiangsu Provincial National Defense Industry Office, presided over the ceremony. Hui Yu-yu, Standing Committee member of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

#### KIANGSU FIRST SECRETARY COMMENTS ON LAW VIOLATION CASE

OW170935Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Nanking, 13 Nov--On 21 February this year the Nanking Municipal Public Security Bureau received a letter from Chu Tsung-hua of the Chionshe commune primary school in Chiangpu County. It accused Han Tsai-yin, deputy chief of the Chiangpu County Public Security Bureau, and Chen Chao-jung, director of the People's Armed Forces Department of Chiangpu farm, of exacting confessions by physical torture and fabricating false charges against innocent people.

Investigations made by the Nanking Municipal Public Security Bureau and the Chiangfu county party committee found the accusations to be true. Both the Kiangsu provincial and the Nanking municipal party committees attached great importance to this law and violation of discipline case involving Han Tsai-yin and Chen Chao-jung.

On 15 July, Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, wrote these words on the report about the case: All such serious violations of law and discipline must be seriously handled. The Nanking municipal party committee then held a Standing Committee meeting to discuss the case. The meeting unanimously approved the Chiangpu County's report on the case and resolved, to dismiss Han Tsai-yin and Chen Chao-jung from all posts, both inside and outside the party, and to expel them from the party as well. Han Tsai-yin was arrested by the Public Security Department on 28 August; Chen Chao-jung had been arrested earlier.

Under the leadership of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee, Nanking's public security departments have unfolded activities to strengthen education in the socialist legal system and have organized all public security cadres and policemen to discuss the case, study the new constitution and expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for their counterrevolutionary crimes in sabotaging the socialist legal system and disrupting public security functions.

#### KIANGSU INTENSIFIES PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

OW181158Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu Provincial Public Security Bureau recently called a provincial public security work conference in Nanking.

The conference noted: Since the beginning of this year, the public security organs throughout the province have consolidated and strengthened all kinds of work, and public security has been greatly improved. The situation on the entire public security front is excellent. The number of criminal cases and incidents affecting public security is less compared with the corresponding period of last year. Security order in both urban and rural areas has been gradually improved.

After conscientiously studying the public security tasks for the coming winter-spring period, the conference mapped out the following appropriate measures:

1. It is necessary to deal telling blows at the sabotage activities of active culprits. This is one of the pressing tasks for solving the current problems of public security. Under the unified leadership of party committees, public security departments in various localities should mobilize the masses, cooperate with people from the top levels to the grassroots within and outside the party, and deal telling blows at counterrevolutionaries and criminals. Meanwhile, good people who waged heroic struggle against law violators and culprits must be commended.
2. It is necessary to launch a winter security campaign aimed at further strengthening security. A general security survey should be conducted, and security rules and regulations should be set up or existing ones improved. Effective devices worked out by the masses to prevent incidents affecting security should be vigorously popularized.
3. It is necessary to do a good job in appraising and examining landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements.

4. It is necessary to continue reinvestigations into framed-up cases and false charges and implement party policies in this regard.

5. It is necessary to conscientiously launch a movement to strengthen discipline to improve the discipline and work style of public security cadres and policemen and consolidate the building of the public security force.

Comrade Chu Chiang, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the conference to listen to briefings. He also spoke.

He said: Led by party committees, all localities in the past made vigorous efforts to conduct reinvestigations and correct mistakes in accordance with policy. Large numbers of framed-up charges and false cases have been straightened out and fine results obtained. However, in certain localities the matter has neither received serious attention nor has expeditious action been taken. These localities should pay due attention to the matter and take effective action.

Comrade Chu Chiang emphatically pointed out: Doing a good job in public security is one of the tasks for the whole party. Party committees should strengthen their leadership over this work and the various departments should render active support. All rules and regulations adopted by the central authorities or approved by the provincial party and revolutionary committees should be regarded as decisions by the party and the people's government also as a component part of the socialist legal system, which must be resolutely carried out.

Comrade Chu Chiang also gave instructions on how to improve the socialist legal system and strengthen party leadership over public security work. He expressed the hope that the broad masses of public security cadres and policemen will study hard, consolidate unity, try to raise their ideological consciousness, catch up with the new situation and do a still better job in public security work.

#### SHANGHAI WORKSHOP ELECTS DIRECTORS BY SECRET BALLOT

OW171346Y Peking NCNA in English 1259 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 17 Nov (HSINHUA)--Workers of the engraving workshop of the Shanghai No one printing and dyeing mill, the biggest in the city, have elected, by secret ballot, a new shop director to replace their old boss who was removed, on the workers' demand, on charges of embezzlement of collective money. The election took place yesterday afternoon, presided over by chairman of the mill's trade union, and supervised by representatives of the shop's workers. 47-year old Chen Yung-lou, the newly elected director, is experienced in all the workshop's technological processes and has some administrative experience as a member of the shop's party branch committee. Also elected were two deputy directors. One of them is a non-party technician and the other is a worker.

When the results of the election were announced, three young women rushed forward amidst applause to present the new leaders with big, red flowers. The election has been declared valid by the mill's party committee. Before the election, the workers decided through discussion on the choice of candidates and their qualifications, on the number to be elected and on election procedures. "This is real democracy," commented Tang Te-hua, who has worked in the workshop longer than all others.



"We have learned a lot from the election", said mill director Chi Yuan. "The workers have a better idea of those who are qualified for positions of leadership."

A leading official from the municipal bureau of the textile industry announced at the end of the election that elections are to be held in the forthcoming winter-spring period in all the bureau's 500 plants for shop and section directors and leaders of shifts and work groups.

In Chinese factories, leaders at shop level and above have hitherto been appointed by party committees at a higher level. It was announced at the Ninth National Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions held not long ago that shop directors are to be elected as part of the endeavour to expand people's democracy.

[Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 16 November broadcasts a report on the election, adding the following: "In accordance with Vice Premier Teng's instruction 'workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads in every enterprise must in the future be elected by the workers in the unit.' Staff members and workers of this workshop discussed election of a new workshop director."

["Workers of this workshop declared happily: Vice Premier Teng's speech at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress expressed the aspiration of the working class."]

#### TSINAN PLA FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS ON TRUTH

OW181057Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1249 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tsinan, 17 Nov--The Tsinan PLA units party committee recently held an enlarged session of its Standing Committee to examine and review the work done in the first 10 months of this year. The question of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth was also studied and discussed during the session.

Tseng Ssu-yu, first secretary of the party committee and commander of the Tsinan PLA units, and Hsiao Wang-tung, third secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the Tsinan PLA units, spoke at the session. They emphatically pointed out: By upholding practice as the sole criterion for testing truth we can bring the people's initiative and creativeness into full play and boldly study and deal with the new situation and problems in the building of our army under the new historical conditions. By doing so, we can also put forward high standards and strict demands, insure that all work is done well and quickly develop army building.

Comrade Tseng Ssu-yu said: Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao put forward clear, precise theses on the question of the criterion of truth. Chairman Mao said: "The truth of any knowledge or theory is determined not by subjective feelings, but by objective results in social practice. Only social practice can be the criterion of truth." The ideological system of Mao Tsetung Thought is the guide for revolution and beacon for victory. This has been proved through the practice of the Chinese revolution. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has, holding aloft Chairman Mao's great banner and carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, put forward the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well and a series of important principles and policies. Our country has started a new historical period in its socialist revolution and construction, as well as in the revolutionization and modernization of its army. During this period, we will be faced with many new situations and problems.

When considering how to understand and solve these problems, it is difficult to find a correct answer without the practice of the revolution. These problems can be correctly solved only by upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persevering in the line of "practice-knowledge-practice" and adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with practice.

He called on all party committees to fully understand the significance of studying and discussing this question and to regard it as our army units' great task for ideological and theoretical building and also as an important part of the campaign to eradicate the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." He added: It is necessary to organize cadres and fighters to conscientiously study the related works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study the speeches made by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference and read related articles published in newspapers. Study should be closely integrated with the criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." It is essential to grasp the basic viewpoint that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth through study and criticism, emancipate our minds, think independently, study boldly and deal with the new situation and problems encountered in our army building under the new historical conditions, and accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of our army units.

Comrade Hsiao Wang-tung said: Studying and discussing the question over the criterion of truth will enable us to better understand and implement the series of principles and policies put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua aimed at grasping the key link and running the country well and achieving the four modernizations. It will also enable us to carry out the line of the 11th National CCP Congress more consciously. The series of wise policy decisions made by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua are completely in line with Mao Tsetung Thought and are in the interest of the aspirations of the people throughout the country. By closely following Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in embarking on the new Long March, we will surely be able to reach our destination triumphantly.

He added: We are determined to closely integrate study with practice, restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, further implement the guidelines of the Military Commission meeting and the All-Army Political Work Conference, grasp well the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link in light of the actual conditions in the army units, made bold efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order, completely wipe out the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and quicken the pace of the revolutionization and modernization of our army units.

#### BRIEFS

CHEKIANG MILITARY MEETING--The Chekiang Provincial Military District party committee recently concluded a Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought study meeting with a pledge to strengthen the fighting capabilities of militia and PLA units. Comrades attending the meeting criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four for denying practice as the only criterion for verifying truth, saying that a clear understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the key to success in reviving the fine tradition of the CCP and the People's Army and in building up PLA and militia units. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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HONAN REVERSES VERDICTS IN LOCAL CHINGMING INCIDENTS

SK190740Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 78 SK

[Text] Recently the Standing Committee of the Honan provincial party committee held a meeting and decided that the activities of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, fighters of the PLA units, young students, intellectuals and office cadres in Chengchow, Loyang and Kaifeng municipalities and other localities in Honan to deeply mourn esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and wrathfully denounce the gang of four around the time of the 1976 Chingming festival were completely revolutionary actions. The broad masses of people in Chengchow Municipality who went to "7 February" Square to honor the memory of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, and the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Chengchow Railway Bureau who held various kinds of activities to solemnly mourn esteemed and beloved Premier Chou around the time of the Chingming festival in 1976 were aimed mainly at expressing their feelings of boundless love and memory and deep mourning for Premier Chou and their deep hatred of the crimes of the gang of four which brought a scourge to the country and calamity to the people. These were all revolutionary actions.

It was also decided to indiscriminatingly and completely reverse the verdicts against the comrades who were persecuted for the Chengchow "7 February" Square incident, the "3 April" incident of the Chengchow Railway Bureau, the Loyang [words indistinct] incident and other similar incidents, restore their reputations and destroy all materials concerning them.

WUHAN RALLY SUPPORTS REVERSE OF VERDICT ON TIENANMEN INCIDENT

HK201326Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] On 17 November the Wuhan municipal party committee called a rally in Wuhan Municipality to resolutely support the Peking municipal party committee's promulgation that the Tienanmen incident was a revolutionary action. The rally was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Ku Ta-chun, Chang Hsiu-lung, Jao Hsing-li, Wang Pu-ching, Hsueh Tan, Chiao Te-hsiu, Hsia Shih-hou and Liu Hui-nung; Wang Chao-chu, a Central Committee member in Wuhan; responsible comrades of the Wuhan municipal party committee and the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee Li Chun, (Meng Hsiao-ping), Wang Chieh, Wang Che-nan, (Wang Chih-ching), (Tung Ling-ling), Hsin Fu, Hsieh Tzu-chun, Teng Ken, (Kuo I-fu), (Wang Chia-chi), (Li Mei-fang), (Pi Chien-yung), (Li Chun-chien) and Hsiung Fei; and responsible comrades of the Wuhan Garrison (Wang Te-ping), (Tao Cheng-ko) and others. Second Secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee Liu Hui-nung presided over the rally. Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting first secretary of the Wuhan municipal party committee, delivered a speech, saying:

"Upon hearing of the Peking municipal party committee's proclamation that the Tienanmen incident was a completely revolutionary action, the cadres and masses in Wuhan area, in a high pitch of excitement, have applauded the news with common assent and resolute support. By upholding that practice is the sole criterion of testing truth, the Peking municipal party committee has come to a correct conclusion regarding the Tienanmen incident and voiced the wish of the people throughout the country. This is indeed a vivid expression of really holding high Chairman Mao's great banner."

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Ku Ta-chun highly extolled the great revolutionary action launched by millions of people in the capital during the Ching Ming festival of 1976 to grieve for the late Premier Chou in the face of the gang of four's various prohibitions and sanctions. He viewed the Tienanmen incident as an overt declaration of war by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and as a harsh and drastic duel between democracy and autocracy, and between revolution and counterrevolution. Notwithstanding its failure caused by the gang of four's brutal and atrocious suppression, this revolutionary movement, he said, fully manifested the people's awakening, their will and their strength. Ku Ta-chun went on:

"Around the time of the Chingming festival of 1976, there were also some revolutionary comrades in Wuhan who placed wreaths at the entrance of Yangtse River Bridge to lament beloved Premier Chou. At that time the gang of four's factional backbone elements in Wuhan viciously slandered such a revolutionary action, denouncing it as counterrevolutionary. They had submitted a black report to their masters in an attempt to subdue the masses' revolutionary grief for Premier Chou. After the gang of four was crushed, the Wuhan municipal party committee issued a circular pointing out that these revolutionary comrades, in laying wreaths to mourn Premier Chou, represented the common wish of the people throughout the municipality and also waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the gang of four and that all smears and slanders imposed on those comrades who had laid wreaths by the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network must be overthrown. Today, on behalf of the Wuhan municipal party committee, I announce here once more that these comrades' action of laying wreaths to lament Premier Chou was completely revolutionary."

Ku Ta-chun pointed out that in the days of their tyranny the gang of four, owing to their malicious need to usurp party and state power, had fabricated a large number of wrong, erroneous and trumped-up cases all over the country, including in the Wuhan area. Both the provincial and the municipal party committees are paying full attention to the rehabilitation and exoneration of all the victims involved and will see to it most determinedly that their problems are all properly settled.

Representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, youths, women and intellectuals in Wuhan Municipality also spoke at the rally, expressing their unanimous resolution to carry out the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land in the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four. They are further determined to thoroughly implement the line of the 11th party congress and the spirit of the fifth people's congress in their new Long March to fulfill the general task of the new period.

#### HUPEH CONFERENCE CALLS FOR FULFILLMENT OF ANNUAL TASKS

HK171416Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial telephone conference on 14 November to mobilize the people throughout the province to fight hard for 45 days to fulfill and overfulfill this year's various tasks and make all preparations for achieving great and rapid progress next year. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee attended the conference.



Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech saying: "In the more than 2 years since the gang of four was smashed, an excellent situation of stability and unity has appeared throughout the country. Under the guidance of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing great order across the land formulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, our country's situation is getting better and better. The urgent task now facing us is to speed up the pace of realizing the four modernizations. To expedite the realization of the four modernizations reflects the strong desire of the people throughout the country and is necessary for the development of the situation. We must respond to Chairman Hua's call to "further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps." The key is in emancipating our minds. We must shift our focus of attention in work to production and construction and technical revolution. We must simultaneously grasp the three revolutionary movements. In carrying out the current class struggle, we must center our efforts on production and construction and technical revolution and endeavour to serve the struggle for production and scientific experiment. We must extricate ourselves from the force of habit of small production and even feudal and bureaucratic management methods to adapt our thinking and work to the needs of great socialized production."

In conveying the provincial party committee's call urging the various fronts in the province to fight hard for 45 days in preparation for achieving great and rapid progress next year, Ku Ta-chun first demanded that the various fronts of the provincial party committee and the various municipal party committees, in further exposing and criticizing the gang of four, finish their work of investigating and detecting problem units before the end of this year. The key issue is to do well in rectifying the leading groups at and above county level and in solving problems in the leading groups of the key units and enterprises before the end of the year. In carrying out their investigation and detection tasks, leading comrades concerned must distinguish between the two different types of contradictions, help more people by educating them, narrow the target of attack and unite over 95 percent of the cadres and masses.

Secondly, he called on the province to do well in grasping agricultural production. Communes and production brigades throughout the province must by all means fulfill the summer grain sowing and do a good job in autumn sowing. They must do well in grasping field management and endeavours to produce more chemical fertilizers. Every prefecture and municipality must make proper arrangements for next year's cultivation. Every commune and production brigade must make a success of farmland capital construction and year-end distribution to secure increased income from increased production and more pay for more work.

Thirdly, he called on the whole province to do well in grasping industrial production and to be sure to fulfill the province's industrial production tasks for this year. Efforts must be made to increase the province's electric generation and bring about reasonable and planned consumption of electricity to curb wasteful and unplanned consumption. The provincial industry front must place due emphasis on improving product quality. It must also do well in appraising, comparing, commending and rewarding advanced models.

Lastly, Ku Ta-chun urged cadres and masses in the province to make good arrangements for the people's livelihood to mobilize their enthusiasm for achieving great and rapid progress next year. He required that the task of grain procurement in disaster areas be adjusted and regulated to guarantee the peasants' necessary rations. Efforts must be exerted to relieve people in disaster areas of various hardships involving rations, money and diseases. Relief funds must be truly used in the disaster areas. Communes and brigades hit by disaster must carry out self-salvation through production.

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# HUPEH PROVINCE SUCCESSFULLY COMBATS DROUGHT

HK180439Y Peking PEOPLE's DAILY in Chinese 11 Nov 78 pp 1 & 3 HK

[Newsletter by PEOPLE's DAILY reporters Sun Hung-pin [1327 7703 3543] and Chiang Shao-kao [3068 4801 7559]: "Hupeh Province Successfully Combats Drought"; with accompanying editor's note]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: Hupeh is one of the provinces in China affected by serious drought this year. What was done to confront the serious drought? The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee gave full play to the leading role of the party, and organized the forces of industry in the cities to support the peasants in moving more water to combat the serious drought. They moved 20,000 million cubic meters of water from the Yangtze and the big lakes to irrigate parched fields over a vast area and scored a comparatively good harvest in a year of serious drought. The masses said: "The grain and cotton were irrigated with the help of oil and electricity." Facts have again shown that only under our superior system can we organize this difficult struggle to combat drought.

In leading the struggle to combat drought, Hupeh Province has paid attention to the livelihood of the masses, done a meticulous job of organization and tried to prevent or minimize the reduction of the income of the masses. Only thus can the initiative of the masses be sustained and total victory guaranteed in the struggle to combat drought.

At present, drought is still developing in some areas. Various localities must conscientiously sum up the experiences of the preceeding period in combating drought, firmly establish the mentality of combating drought on a permanent basis, adopt practical and effective measures to mobilize the millions of masses and use every possible means to make this battle a success. [end editor's note]

Since last winter, Hupeh has experienced more than 200 days of drought. For 40 days from late June to early September the temperature hovered at above 35 degrees centigrade. On top of that for more than 10 days a dry and hot wind of from 5 to 6 grade strength blew from the southwest, the evaporation rate reached 12 to 14 millimeters and 80 percent of the ponds dried up. Of the 16 main tributaries of the Yangtze River and the Hanchiang River with hydrological records, 8 went dry for as long as 3 months. All large and medium reservoirs fell below stagnation level, and of the more than 300 sluice gates along the rivers only 4 remained operable. About 32 million mou, or half the crop in the whole province, was affected by the drought and the harvest of more than 7 million mou was poor. More than half a million people were desperately short of water, even for domestic use.

In the face of the serious drought, the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee resolutely mobilized the masses of cadres and people and waged a difficult and brilliant struggle against the drought.

An outstanding feature of the struggle to combat drought carried out by Hupeh Province this year is to move more water to combat the serious drought. To combat drought and score a bumper harvest under conditions of a serious shortage of water for irrigation, the only way out is get water from the major rivers, lakes and reservoirs. Water was moved from the Yangtze River, the Hanchiang River and the big lakes; stagnant water was pumped from the reservoirs; overall planning and unified arrangements were carried out based on the water conservancy system, irrigation areas and water supply situation; more than 460 big and medium water-lifting projects were arranged, and a large number of electric and diesel motors were installed.

Hubei Province has spent a great deal of financial and material resources in scoring an agricultural bumper harvest this year. Following the continued development of the drought condition, expenses for combating drought will also increase. Although quite a few localities have increased their output, because oil and electricity were used to help irrigate the grain and cotton, expenses have been higher than earnings. Therefore, making a success of income distribution to commune members for this year and organizing production capital for the coming year have been in striking contradiction. Based on this year, party committees at various levels in Hubei Province have vigorously grasped three things for the coming year. First, about half of the task of autumn sowing on 48 million mou of farmland throughout the province requires the use of seedling drill; while strenuously engaged in the planting of wheat, various localities must at the same time take positive action to store and conserve water, divert and lift water to irrigation ponds and reservoirs and make proper preparations for defeating spring drought next year. Two, in light of the problems exposed in capital construction on farmlands, they have further ascertained the orientation of the offensive for this winter and the coming spring, centralized their forces in grasping the continued construction of existing [irrigation] projects, linking them into sets and tapping potential so as to increase their efficiency as quickly as possible and raise their capability for resisting disasters. Three, they are using every means to carry out production properly for their own salvation. They are actively developing diversified economy and properly running the commune- and brigade-owned enterprises. Financial, industrial and communication departments are actively helping the communes and production brigades to develop means of production and increase their income. The provincial CCP committee has called on the localities which increased income this year to guarantee that the distribution and income of the commune members will show an increase over the previous year. In places where production has gone down, they are also trying their utmost to prevent or minimize the reduction of the income of commune members and to improve the ability of the collective to make distributions.

#### HUNAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING CONCLUDES ON 17 NOVEMBER

HK180948Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan provincial meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and individuals in planned parenthood work concluded in Changsha on 17 November. The meeting commended 17 "red flag" units and 453 progressive collectives and individuals. Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Tung Chih-wen, Lo Chiu-yueh, Tsao Wen-chu, Shang Tzu-chin, Yin Tzu-ming and Kung An-min, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and members of the provincial planned parenthood work leadership group attended the closing ceremony. Lo Chiu-yueh, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided.

Sun Kuo-chih, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the ceremony. He called on everyone to fully understand the importance of planned parenthood work and get a good grasp of this work. Party committees at all levels should raise the work to a new level. It is necessary to eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four on the question of marriage and parenthood and also criticize various ideas of the exploiting classes such as favoring males and slighting females and "many sons mean much happiness." It is necessary to do a good job of propaganda, political and ideological work for promoting planned parenthood.

## HUNAN STREET GUIDES YOUTHS TO MEND THEIR WAYS

HK180912Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Nov '8 HK

[Summary] The residents committee of (Chienchin) Lane in the West District of Shaoyang Municipality has stepped up education in law and discipline for youths and juveniles. These young people now do well in observing laws and discipline, and many parents and residents have expressed great satisfaction over this situation.

Some 730 youths and juveniles live in (Chienchin) Lane, which is near the city center. "When the four pests were running rampant, a Shaoyang factional ringleader living in this lane vigorously preached the theory of 'gangsters are heroes' and openly incited and goaded the youths and juveniles to commit crimes. The atmosphere in this lane was very bad for a time."

At the beginning of this year, a Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP committee led a work team staying in the lane. In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the masses were given free rein to conduct education in law and discipline for the youths and juveniles. The residents committee held eight criticism meetings, at which the residents, youths and juveniles were mobilized to criticize the gang of four and their factional forces for leading young people into crime. They also analyzed the cases of a number of young people who had embarked on the criminal road, and helped the young people to understand the severity of proletarian law and discipline and to distinguish between observing the socialist legal system and slavishness, and between daring to think and act and running amok. The residents committee also wrote the names of 11 young people whose behavior was good on a roll of honor, and presented material rewards to 4.

The residents committee has also set up a reading room, study room and criticism column for the young people and purchased various items of sports equipment for them. Young people have also been organized to conduct propaganda in safety, sanitation, planned parenthood and traffic regulations among the masses.

## BRIEFS

KWANGTUNG FIGHTS SCHISTOSOMIASIS--The leadership group for eliminating pests and diseases of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a forum in Canton to mark the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's poem "Farewell to the God of Plague." The forum was attended and addressed by Meng Hsien-te, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. The forum was also attended by responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee of 11 counties and municipalities affected by schistosomiasis, by experts, professors and full-time workers who are engaged in the prevention of schistosomiasis and by representatives of the provincial planning committee, agriculture offices and agricultural reclamation, public health and scientific research departments. Forty-three communes and farms in the 11 schistosomiasis-affected counties and 180,000 mou infected with snails and several hundred thousand people were threatened by schistosomiasis. Over the past 20 years or so, the cadres and masses in the affected areas have worked hard to eliminate schistosomiasis and scored outstanding achievements. Snails have been eliminated throughout most of the province and the great majority of patients have been cured. Despite great success, the tasks of thoroughly eliminating schistosomiasis are still very arduous. The main reason is that the affected areas in the province now contain 10,000 mou of barren land on which snails breed. The province must work very hard to improve this land. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Nov 78 HK]



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**HUNAN COAL PRODUCTION**--The staff and workers on Hunan's coal front did well in their October production. The production of coal in coal mines above county level fulfilled 115.9 percent of the state plan, an increase of 3.4 percent as compared with September. Coal production by provincial major coal mines increased by 6.4 percent as compared with September, setting the best record ever in monthly output. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK]

**HUNAN OVERSEAS REMITTANCES**--The party committees at all levels in Hunan have done well in Overseas Chinese affairs and Overseas Chinese remittance work. As a result, remittances from Overseas Chinese in 1977 increased by 400 percent as compared with 1970. The remittances from Overseas Chinese in the first 10 months in this year also set a good record. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK]

**HUNAN RAPE PRODUCTION**--Rape production in Changsha, Ninghsiang, Liuyang, Hsiangtan and Chuchou counties and in Shaoshan area is excellent. By 5 November, rape had been transplanted on 500,000 mou of land in these areas. It is expected that rape transplanting can be basically completed by the end of this month. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK]

**HUNAN METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION**--The metallurgical front in Hunan has done well in production. By the end of October, the front had fulfilled the yearly production of steel, pig iron, rolled steel, iron ore and coke 2 months ahead of schedule. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK]

**HUNAN PREFECTURE DISTRIBUTION**--The party organizations at all levels in Yuehyang Prefecture have conducted trial points for final settling of accounts and distribution in 23 brigades and 169 production teams. They are now popularizing their experiences everywhere. (Chang Yueh-kuei), secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, held a distribution conference in early October for the whole prefecture and put forward clear demands on final settling of accounts and distribution work. According to the decision of the prefectural CCP committee, the principal responsible comrades of the party committees of the counties and municipality must also personally grasp this task. By adopting various measures, the 23 brigades where trial point work was conducted have collected a surplus income of 345,600 yuan, accounting for 11 percent of their total income for the whole year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Nov 78 HK]

**HUPEH AUTUMN SOWING**--Our province has fulfilled 80 percent of its plans for the autumn sowing of summer grain. This includes 17.47 million mou of wheat. The province had also sown 2.89 million mou of rape, fulfilling 72 percent of its rape sowing plans. Rains have now come throughout the province and various places are stepping up sowing. The people in Hsiangyang Prefecture have overfulfilled the autumn sowing plans for summer grain, while those in Hsiaokan and Chingchou prefectures have fulfilled 90 percent of the autumn sowing plans for summer grain. Huangkang and Yunyang prefectures and Wuhan and Shihyen municipalities have fulfilled 85 percent of the autumn sowing plans for summer grain. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 78 HK]

KWEICHOW DAILY ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK170947Y   Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Nov 78 HK

[Report on KWEICHOW DAILY 15 November editorial: "Get Mobilized and Promote Farmland Capital Construction in a Big Way"]

[Summary] "The autumn transplanting will soon be successfully completed in our province. The time is now ripe for us to conduct a mass movement in farmland capital construction. Party committees at all levels must concentrate their major forces on farmland capital construction focusing on improving land and harvesting rivers, do well in mobilizing people's thinking, make overall arrangements and mobilize and organize the masses of people to promote farmland capital construction."

Doing well in farmland capital construction is important for the rapid fulfillment of the four modernizations. In line with our province's plans for promoting farmland capital construction, we must work hard for a new years to guarantee the fulfillment of the plans. The line, principle and methods for developing farmland capital construction have now been laid down by the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee. "This year, the state has greatly increased its investments on farmland capital construction in our province. Various localities have also done relatively well in mobilizing people's thinking, formulating plans and designs and making material preparations. Furthermore, all trades and professions have raised their awareness of supporting agriculture. These are all favorable conditions for farmland capital construction this winter and next spring. If we seriously implement the instructions of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee, fully make use of these favorable conditions and work hard, we can surely do better in farmland capital construction this winter and next spring."

The editorial says: In developing farmland capital construction this winter and next spring, we must work hard and implement policies. Working hard means producing more results and raising the quality of the work. To do well in our work, we must proceed from reality, implement the central documents, strike blows at embezzlers and grafters and allocate manpower and material well. Only by so doing can the work style of the cadres be improved, evil forces be suppressed, unreasonable burdens on the peasants be reduced and the people's enthusiasm be further mobilized.

The editorial says: "To do well in farmland capital construction this winter and next spring, we must clearly understand our major goals. Seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality is not only the principle for all our work but is also the principle for developing farmland capital construction. In line with our province's actual conditions, our major goals are to improve the land and harness rivers." We must first carry out the present projects and strive to improve the land. We must also do well in improving existing water conservation projects. A total of 2.5 million mou of land can be irrigated if we do well in this work. Keeping in line with their local conditions, all localities must formulate their own plans and set their major goals. They must also respect the production brigades' right of self-determination, rely on the peasants, implement the principle of "to each according to his work and more pay for more work" and strive to raise labor productivity.

The editorial says: "To promote farmland capital construction, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over work. All leading cadres must improve their work style and methods. We must sum up advanced experiences and lessons and popularize advanced experiences. We must go deep into reality to conduct research and investigations, discuss matters with people, seriously study new problems under the new situation and solve problems quickly."

#### KWEICHOW PROVINCIAL CCP COMMITTEE ADMITS MISTAKES

HK200958Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "Commissioned by the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, the Tsuni Prefectural CCP Committee held a rally in Tsuni on 15 November to reverse the verdict on the incident in which the April 1976 conference sent a wreath in honor of Premier Chou and to rehabilitate Comrade (Chou Te-sheng), who had bravely struggled against the gang of four and was persecuted. The rally was presided over by (Chu Mu-lin), deputy secretary of the Tsuni Prefectural CCP Committee, and attended by over 1,000 people, including responsible comrades of the Tsuni prefectural and municipal CCP committees, responsible comrades of the Tsuni military subdistrict, cadres of the prefectural organs and cadres, staff and workers from the No 8 Kweichow Machine-Building Bureau, the Tsuni metal products plant and some other units.

"On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, Wang Chao-wen, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the rally and read out the documents of the provincial CCP committee on reversing the verdict on the incident in which the April 1976 conference sent a wreath in honor of Premier Chou and on completely redressing the miscarriage of justice concerning Comrade (Chou Te-sheng)."

In April 1976, the No 3 Kweichow Machine-Building Bureau and the No 8 Kweichow Machine-Building Bureau jointly held a conference in Tsuni which coincided with the third month after the death of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and also coincided with the Chingming Festival. Delegates to the conference carefully prepared a wreath and planned to visit the cemetery for martyrs of the Red Army on 9 April to commemorate esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. "However, the gang of four and the gang's bourgeois factional network opposed and suppressed this revolutionary action. On the evening of 7 April, backbone elements of the bourgeois factional network in Tsuni converged on the Tsuni Prefectural CCP Committee. They babbled: The decision on sending a wreath in honor of Premier Chou made by the April 1976 conference is just like the counterrevolutionary political incident of the Tienanmen Square. They viciously described sending a wreath in honor of Premier Chou as an unusual phenomenon.

"They also said: This matter has connections with the Third Ministry of Machine-Building and the Tsuni Prefectural CCP Committee. They forced the prefectural CCP committee to set up a leadership group to investigate counterrevolutionaries. They even kidnapped the secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, forced him to go to the provincial capital and forced the provincial CCP committee to investigate the incident of the April 1976 conference sending a wreath. The black ace generals of the gang of four in this province frenziedly shouted: It is imperative to solve quickly the case of the April 1976 conference and to isolate major suspects; there is a national committee for mourning the death of Premier Chou; there is a Kweichow branch of the national committee. At that time, dark clouds obscured the sky and they pressed forward with the investigation. Some delegates to the April 1976 conference and some working personnel of the conference were persecuted. Some basic-level units and individuals were forced to make self-criticism."

When the gang of four ran amok, Comrade (Chou Te-sheng), a party member and a cadre of the organization section of the Tsuni metal products plant, held firmly to the truth and dared to struggle. In his letter sent to Chairman Mao and Premier Chou on 1 September 1975, he exposed the anti-party crimes of the new bourgeois element Wang Hung-wen. "His letter said: Wang Hung-wen has been the cause of the failure to achieve stability and unity in previous years. Wang Hung-wen, a so-called gentleman, does not desire party leadership. He has proposed that the rebels master the situation, thus splitting up the mass organizations which have already been united, forcing party committees at all levels to go underground, enabling persons engaged in restoring capitalism to come out of hiding, suppressing poor and lower-middle peasants in rural areas, suppressing workers in factories and enabling class enemies to seize the opportunity to create disturbances. Unless we are vigilant, China's political power which we seized through fighting fierce battles could be usurped by the 'gentleman' Wang Hung-wen. In order to go in for restoration, Khrushchev first killed the veteran Bolsheviks and dug Stalin's tomb. We must learn from this lesson." A copy of this letter was sent to the Organization Department of the party Central Committee and another copy was sent to Chairman Mao in care of the provincial CCP committee in mid-September 1975.

This revolutionary letter touched the gang of four to the quick. The gang's factional backbone elements in Tsuni regarded the letter as a formidable danger and adopted various illegal measures to wage a coordinated struggle against Comrade (Chou Te-sheng).

"They wanted to arrest the 'active counterrevolutionary' (Chou Te-sheng), wanted to investigate (Chou Te-sheng's) 'sinister boss behind the scenes' and vainly attempted to make false accusations against a group of revolutionary leading cadres and overthrow them. Comrade (Chou Te-sheng) sternly counterattacked those fellows' shameless and irresponsible talk and resolutely struggled against the gang of four and the gang's factional network.

"The provincial CCP committee's circular read out at the rally pointed out:

"1. The April 1976 conference's decision on sending a wreath in honor of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou was a wholly conscious revolutionary action; it should be supported and praised. Influenced by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and under pressure from the bourgeois factional forces in the past, the provincial CCP committee had ordered an investigation of this incident. This was wholly wrong. The provincial CCP committee must be held mistaken. The provincial CCP committee has now decided to reverse the verdict on the incident of the April 1976 conference, laying a wreath, to rescind all trumped-up charges imposed on the April 1976 conference and on comrades who participated in laying the wreath and to apologize to comrades who were investigated and incriminated.

"2. Completely rehabilitate Comrade (Chou Te-sheng). The provincial CCP committee decides to repeal its Standing Committee's incorrect decision made on 30 May 1976 on **detaining** Comrade (Chou Te-sheng) and decides to withdraw the wrong words contained in the telephone circular issued on 23 October 1976 on releasing Comrade (Chou Te-sheng). The provincial CCP committee decides to overturn all the trumped-up charges imposed on Comrade (Chou Te-sheng) at that time.

"The provincial CCP committee calls on the masses of party members and revolutionary cadres throughout the province to learn from Comrade (Chou Te-sheng) and to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.



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"Delivering speeches at the rally were (Wang Lung-hsien) of the Tsuni prefectural organ, (Wang Hsia-fen) of the No 8 Kweichow Machine-Building Bureau and (Chou Te-sheng) of the Tsuni metal products plant. In their speeches, they vividly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and the gang's factional cohorts. (Hsun Ching-kuei), secretary of the Tsuni Prefectural CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the rally."

#### YUNNAN DAILY URGES FULFILLMENT OF GRAIN, OIL QUOTAS

HKL90103Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 78 HK

[Excerpts of YUNNAN DAILY commentator's article: "Implement the Policy to the Letter and Fulfill the Quotas for Procurement of Grain and Oil"--date not given]

[Excerpts] On the basis of increasing production of spring-harvested crops and early rice, our province has reaped a large bumper harvest of spring-sown crops against this year. It is estimated that the total yield will exceed the previous highest level. Like Tachai people, poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in all places are now carrying forward the communist work style of cherishing the country and collectives and actively delivering and selling their public and surplus grain. An upsurge of storing grain is being whipped up. The speed of storing grain has been faster than in previous years.

Counties such as Luchun and Yuchi have been able to fulfill their quotas for this year's grain procurement in a short period. One of the important factors is that they seriously implemented the policy. However, the speed of storing grain in some prefectures has been slow.

Regarding the problem of grain distribution, the party's policy provides that the interests of the state, collectives and individuals should all be taken into consideration. All places must implement the tasks assigned by the province. They can thus make good arrangements for the people's livelihood in urban and rural areas. We must vigorously publicize the planned and thrifty consumption of grain and help the masses arrange their livelihood well. We must teach peasants to fulfill procurement quotas and quickly whip up an upsurge of storing grain.

Strengthening party leadership is the key to fulfilling the quotas for this year's procurement of grain and oil. Party committees at all levels must include procurement of grain and oil on their agendas and assign a responsible comrade to personally grasp this work well. Between now and the end of November is a very good time to store the public and surplus grain. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and also take autumn farmwork into consideration. Thus, the speed of storing grain will surely be quickened. There is great hope that this year's quotas for procurement of grain and oil will be fulfilled and overfulfilled by the end of December.

#### BRIEFS

YUNNAN LEADERS WATCH BALLET--Wang Pi-cheng, Chang Chih-hsiu and Chang Yun, vice chairmen of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chao Hsueh-chuan, responsible person of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Wang Shih-chao, chairman of the Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended a performance given by a Japanese ballet troupe on the evening of 6 November. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK]

## PEKING TRADE WORKERS HAIL DECISION ON TIENANMEN

OW190256Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The Peking Municipal CCP Committee's decision to reverse the verdict on the Tienanmen incident was unanimously hailed by heroic fighters, who took part in the revolutionary actions at Tienanmen Square, at a discussion meeting held by the Peking Municipal Trade Union Council on the evening of 15 November.

This major decision, they pointed out, fully shows that the heart of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is linked to the hearts of the people in the country. People throughout the country are very grateful to Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and closely follow Chairman Hua in embarking upon the new Long March, they declared.

Among those attending the meeting were several persons imprisoned by the gang of four for their participation in the Tienanmen revolutionary actions--(Han Chih-hsing), (Tsao Chih-chieh), (Tu Feng-hsin), (Ho Yuan-kuang), (Ting Chang-Chiang), and (Wang Chin-tao).

"A meeting to exonerate and rehabilitate me was held this past 6 September," said (Tu Feng-hsin), a worker at the Peking No 5 rubber plant. "The meeting was very successful and I was satisfied. But I did not have a sense of calm. Why didn't I have personal peace of mind? It was because I felt my case was like someone being beaten up and punished for doing nothing wrong in public and then being offered an apology in a private house." He continued: "Now the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, at an enlarged session of its Standing Committee, has wisely decided that the Tienanmen incident was completely revolutionary. This decision has been broadcast to the whole world and has made people throughout the country and in the whole world happy. It is a great honor given us--the comrades who took part in the Tienanmen incident--by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua."

(Ho Yuan-kuang), a worker at the Tsungwen wristwatch factory in Peking, said: "The time right after the death of Premier Chou was considered by the gang of four as a good opportunity for them to usurp party leadership and state power. Brandishing butcher knives, they caused great upheaval in the country. At that time, millions of people thronged toward Tienanmen Square to launch their life-or-death struggle against the gang of four. With an earthshaking revolutionary spirit that fears no sacrifice, they defended the country founded by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. The Tienanmen incident provided the most important condition--public support--for the downfall of the gang of four. Some have said that the Tienanmen incident laid the foundation for Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to shatter the gang of four with one stroke."

"The Tienanmen incident educated the people in the country and enabled them to see more clearly the counterrevolutionary features of the gang of four," said (Han Chih-hsing), of the Peking Municipal No 2 housing repair company. "Before the outbreak of that incident, China had been silent; but, like a loud thunderbolt, this incident eliminated the situation in which 'ten thousand horses stood mute.' It hurt the enemy and educated the people," he said. "The 5 April 1976 movement paralleled the 'May 4th Movement' of 1919. It was truly a democratic movement, a revolution by the masses," he concluded.

(Wang Chin-tao) of the atomic nucleus section of Peking University's Technology and Physics Department said: "The revolutionary movement at Tienanmen Square was a telling blow to the gang of four and had great, far-reaching influence. The emergence of the gang of four was by no means accidental. Politically speaking, it was due to the fact that our country lacked democracy. The present actions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to strengthen democracy have won public support. But the idea of democracy has not yet taken deep root among the masses and is not protected by law. Some are still used to totalitarianism, to listening only to what their superiors say. We must resolutely struggle against this practice. In addition, we should launch a movement to emancipate our minds. We must hold high and defend Chairman Mao's great banner. However, his banner is being held high in two ways. One is to comprehensively and accurately understand Chairman Mao's thinking as a system--this is the way to truly hold Chairman Mao's banner high. The other is to practice superstition under the pretext of holding high his banner. We must do away with modern superstition and launch a movement to thoroughly emancipate our minds."

SHANSI CCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TIENANMEN INCIDENT, VERDICTS

SK190335Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 SK

[Text] On 16 November the Standing Committee of the Shansi provincial party committee sincerely discussed the important news carried by HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY concerning the Peking municipal party committee's announcement that the 1976 Tienanmen incident was completely revolutionary and held that this important measure has embodied the strategic policy decision made by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link to run the country well and on eliminating chaos and restoring order and has fully reflected the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people. It held that this measure will surely be a tremendous force to motivate us to emancipate our minds, bring democracy into play, strengthen the legal system, promote the principle of seeking truth from facts, implement the party's policies and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four. It also held that the activities held by the broad masses of people to deeply mourn esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and to indignantly denounce the most vicious gang of four at the "May 1" square in the provincial capital and in many other localities throughout the province, around the time of the Chingming festival in 1976, were completely revolutionary and that all false accusations concerning this must be overturned.

The Shansi provincial party committee has reiterated that the verdicts of those comrades who were persecuted for honoring the memory of Premier Chou and opposing the gang of four which have not been reversed must be indiscriminately reversed and those verdicts concerning them which have not been thoroughly reversed must be reversed thoroughly. It also decided to reverse the verdicts and rehabilitate the reputation of those comrades who were persecuted for mourning over Premier Chou and opposing the gang of four in the "May 1" square in 1976.

Recently the Taiyuan municipal party committee decided to indiscriminately reverse the verdicts and rehabilitate the reputation of the comrades who were persecuted for mourning esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and denouncing the most vicious gang of four in the "May 1" square around the time of Chingming festival in 1976.

The municipal party committee held that the broad masses of people in the provincial capital who honored the memory of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou were mainly attempting to express their feelings of boundless love, memory and deep mourning for him and of their great indignation at the towering crimes of the gang of four--a bane of the country and the people. These were completely revolutionary actions because they reflected the common aspiration of the broad masses of people. Therefore, the municipal party committee has decided to thoroughly reverse the verdicts and rehabilitate the reputation of those comrades who were falsely implicated and put into prison including (Li Chih), (Tung Ping-lun), (Yang Kuo-shen), (Liu Yuan-sheng), (Cheng Po-ying), (Cheng Hsiao-tan), (Hu Kuo-wang), (Li Kai-i) and (Wang Tung-sheng). It was also decided to return to them all the materials which they had written down and destroy all other materials concerning them and quickly rehabilitate all other comrades who have not been rehabilitated and reverse thoroughly the verdicts of those persons whose verdicts have not been thoroughly reversed.

#### SHANSI WORKER'S ARTICLE HAILS 'TIENANMEN INCIDENT' DECISION

SK200853Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 SK

[Report on an undated article by (Wang Li-shan), worker at a machinery plant: "It Has Expressed What the New Revolutionaries Want To Say"]

[Text] The article states: Upon hearing the news that the Peking municipal party committee had announced that the "Tienanmen incident" was a pure revolutionary action and had decided to rehabilitate all comrades who were persecuted for mourning Premier Chou and opposing the gang of four, and to restore their reputations, I have been greatly inspired. This announcement has expressed what the hundreds of millions of revolutionary youth want to say and manifested the boundless concern and care for the revolutionary youth shown by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

I wrote the poem "Raising Our Brows, We Unsheathe Our Swords," which was listed as the "001 counterrevolutionary" case in the "Tienanmen incident." At that time, I was ready to leave Peking to go to Taiyuan to work. However, in those utterly gloomy days, I saw the "big-character posters" in Tsinghua and Peking universities and listened to the reactionary report made by Chang Tieh-sheng. I also analyzed the newspapers manipulated by the gang of four. I wondered why they attempted to villify Premier Chou who had adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, why they branded Vice Chairman Teng after his reinstatement as a restorationist, although he had scored good deeds, why they opposed what is obviously right, why they pushed ahead what is wrong, why some persons dealt blows at the veteran cadres on the excuse of criticism against the "capitalist roaders" and why people lied at the meetings, told the truth at home and scolded evil persons in private. After I had sincerely thought over these questions, I also studied Chairman Mao's teaching and repeatedly read Lenin's works, I found that the point of view of Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao was very similar to Trotsky's. I felt that this was a struggle between bright and dark, and that particularly, the revolutionary youth armed with Mao Tsetung Thought should grasp well combat readiness. [words indistinct]

Prior to the Chingming festival, Tienanmen Square was a sea of people and wreathes. On that unforgettable day, I personally witnessed the deeply grieved masses paying homage to Premier Chou, the people showing their resentment toward the company of the gang of four who persecuted the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the eruption of the "5 April movement" when the people went against the despotic ruling of the gang of four and rushed in Tienanmen Square and denounced the gang of four.



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At that time, I went to Tienanmen Square and posted my poem denouncing the gang of four on the monument. The poem was entitled: "Devils howl as we pour out our grief, we weep but the wolves laugh. We spill our tears in memory of the hero; raising our brows, we unsheathe our swords." Because the poem expressed what the people wanted to say, the gang of four hated it, attacked and slandered it and searched for its author as they dealt with other revolutionary poems that appeared in Tienanmen Square. But, I was firmly convinced that history turned upside down would certainly be set straight some day.

That day has come after all. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four at one blow. Now, the verdict on the "Tienanmen incident" has been thoroughly reversed, the youth of our generation have been tested through the severe struggles and have more arduous tasks to fulfill. Along the road of the new Long March, we should carry forward the spirit of the "5 April movement" to make efforts to study politics, culture, science and technology and contribute to the realization of the four modernizations in our great motherland.

#### MORE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS REPORTED IN TIENTSIN

OW190802Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 19 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tientsin, 19 Nov (HSINHUA)--More capital construction projects are underway in Tientsin in the power generating, metallurgical, chemical, oil, transport and textile industries.

The city has imported two sets of 320,000-k.w. generator groups for off-shore oil drilling. Group one is already in use. Another is now under trial operation and will go into service next spring.

Capital construction and equipment installation are well underway at the Tientsin petrochemical plant, one of the states key projects. The 480,000 square metre plant will accomodate over 2,000 pieces of equipment and 14,000 instruments and meters, all of which have been imported. A further 5,200 Chinese-made serialized installations are also being put in. When completed, the plants annual output of polyester cut films will be over 80,000 tons and that of staple fibre more than 50,000 tons.

A stone supply centre, with an annual output of 600,000 tons, went into production this year in Chihhsien County in the city's northern suburbs.

Greater efforts have also been made to build housing and to repair damage to housing caused by the 1976 Tangshan earthquake. By the end of last September, more than 15,300 families had moved into new accommodation.

Most of the buildings are five-storied buildings capable of resisting a strong shock. Also going up in the vicinity of the new housing are schools, kindergartens, hospitals, hotels, shops and recreation centres. 90 percent of the quake-damaged houses are due to be repaired before the year is out.

The city plans to build more living quarters next year providing further floor space of 3,000,000 square metres.

## HEILUNGKIANG REVISES IDEOLOGICAL STUDY SCHEDULE FOR CADRES

OW171052Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] At a provincial party committee meeting many cadres, in view of the current situation and the masses' opinion, proposed to revise the current practice requiring 2 half-days of ideological study per week for cadres.

Although the practice of setting aside a certain amount of time for cadres to study ideology achieved fine results in the past, this fine system was disrupted by Lin Piao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution with their fallacies that "politics can have an impact on everything" and "the daily study system is inviolable" and other such formalist stuff. As a result, ideological study has not only become a mere formality in many units but has also interfered with the cadres' daily tasks and encroached on the system which required professional personnel to devote five-sixths of their time to research. In fact, it has become a hindrance to the masses.

In view of the above, the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee has recommended that, based on the experiences of some localities in our province as well as those in other provinces, either 2-4 days per month or 1 whole week every 2 months be set aside for cadres to study ideology on a rotating basis.

This does not mean cutting the role of ideological study; rather, it aims at lumping together the time for study to facilitate ideological study in a more concentrated and systematic way to achieve better results.

Propaganda departments at all levels are asked to strengthen their leadership, make proper arrangements according to local situations, sum up experience and assist the party committees to fulfill this task.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee have expressed their approval of this proposal. From now on, offices and hospitals will remain open during those 2 half-days originally scheduled for ideological study each week. No longer will signs of "closed for ideological study" be seen hanging outside offices, hospitals and stores.

## ANSHAN PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TRUTH, PRACTICE

SK170632Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Anshan municipal party committee recently held an enlarged session of its Standing Committee to sincerely discuss the question of practice being the only criterion for verifying truth.

Participating comrades bore in mind the actual situation of Anshan Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, thought with an open mind, voiced what they wanted to say and further understood the fundamental Marxist principle that in holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao it is truly necessary to insist on practice being the only criterion for verifying truth.

They vowed to smash thoroughly the mental fetters imposed on them by Lin Piao and the gang of four, emancipate their minds and accelerate the pace in realizing the four modernizations. They said: Insistence on practice being the only criterion for verifying truth is not only important in ending turmoil and restoring order in theory, but also of realistic importance in practice.

In the course of discussion, they held: In insisting on practice being the only criterion for verifying truth--a fundamental Marxist principle, it is necessary to analyze, in the manner of seeking truth from facts, the major questions of Anshan Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and to sum up both positive and negative experiences and lessons of the past 29 years. We should persist in what has been proven correct by practice and correct what has been proven wrong.

At the enlarged session of the Standing Committee held by the Anshan municipal party committee, all participants pointed out: Insisting on practice being the only criterion for verifying truth means smashing the mental fetters imposed on us by Lin Piao and the gang of four, emancipating our minds and daring to analyze the new state of affairs and solve new problems. Wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee pay great attention to and show deep concern for Anshan Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. They have given important instructions concerning how to advance the work of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company as quickly as possible, and pointed out a clear orientation for reconstructing and building the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and Anshan Municipality. On the new Long March, under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we should go deep into reality to carry out investigation and study, rely on the masses, work in line with objective economic law and make new contributions to accelerating the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

#### LIAONING DAILY CALLS FOR PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

SK180808Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 78 SK

["Excerpts" of LIAONING DAILY editorial: "Do Our Work in Accordance With Economic Laws and Break Through the Stagnant Situation in Agriculture"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: The provincial party committee has issued the call: "Achieve a breakthrough in agriculture in our province next year, put an end to the 5-year state of stagnant grain production and reach a new level." To achieve a new breakthrough in agriculture, the provincial party committee has brought forward a series of practical measures after conscientiously summing up experiences and lessons and drawing upon all useful opinions. The basic guidelines of these measures are to do our work in accordance with economic law on the premise of putting proletarian politics in command, and to grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously.

As do other fields of the national economy, agriculture has its own laws of development. Any violation of these laws will result in harm to production. The numerous activities interfering with and sabotaging agriculture in our province by Lin Piao, the gang of four, their sworn follower and other followers and confidants, in the final analysis, were manifestations of their vigorous fake left and real right activities and their violation of objective economic laws in doing everything everywhere. Today, if we are to push the agriculture of Liaoning Province forward more rapidly, it is necessary to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four for their numerous anti-Marxist fallacies which violated objective economic laws, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and act in strict accordance with objective economic laws.

The editorial points out: To proceed from the actual agricultural situation of our Liaoning Province and act according to objective economic laws, first of all it is imperative to firmly foster the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation, further strengthen leadership over agricultural development and work harder and invest more manpower, funds and materials to push agriculture forward rapidly. Some comrades have always thought that it is the concern of agricultural departments to make a success of agriculture, and that it has little or nothing to do with them. Therefore, knowingly or unknowingly, they do things which bring harm and bring damage to agriculture. Such thinking and acting is extremely dangerous. Agriculture, the foundation of the national economy as a whole, cannot achieve high-speed development on its own. Only with the concerted efforts of all fronts and all trades and professions can this foundation be solidly laid. By supporting agriculture, they will certainly harm themselves.

There are other comrades to whom this or that type of work to support agriculture is impossible. They show a lack of attention to it and will not move without being pushed--or even when pushed. How can such a mental state enable agriculture to attain great and rapid development? Yes, some problems in supporting agriculture must be solved by higher levels. But, in keeping with the party's line, principles and policies, leadership at various levels and leadership in every department can handle many problems within the scope of their responsibilities and authority, and can develop their abilities to the full.

In conclusion, the editorial states: With the development of the situation, we are required more and more desperately to act according to objective economic laws. Leading comrades at all levels and the vast numbers of party members and cadres should meet this requirement in their thinking, their work and their work style. Through study and practice, we should raise our understanding of socialist economic laws, raise our awareness in applying objective economic laws, improve our management of economic work and raise our modern scientific and technical standard.

Party organizations and the people throughout the province: Let us get mobilized, follow Chairman Hua's instructions "further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step" and strive to put an end to the perennial state of stagnant agricultural development in our province and accelerate farm mechanization.

#### KIRIN HOLDS PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SECURITY WORK CONFERENCE

SK201353Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Nov 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin Provincial Public Security Work Conference was recently held in Changchun. This conference was held to study the question of how to adjust, restore and strengthen the management of public security work in an all-round manner and to work out plans for it and call on the public security front and the broad masses of people throughout the province to mobilize and do a good job in maintaining public order so as to create better social order for fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Before the convocation of the conference, Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, gave instructions on how to make a success of the conference and how to do a good job in keeping social order. At the conclusion of the conference Comrade Yu Ke gave an important speech.



The conference held: Since the smashing of the gang of four, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, public security work in our province has greatly developed, but we must see that the serious consequences and pernicious influence created by Lin Piao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee in undermining the social order are far from being eliminated. The task of public security work is still arduous.

The conference pointed out: Public security work must be carried out under the absolute leadership of the party. It is imperative to implement the principle of having the party committee exercise leadership, relying on the masses, putting prevention first, managing strictly, attacking the enemies quickly and guaranteeing safety. The masses must be mobilized to carry out an in-depth "two blows and one consolidation" struggle so as to deal relentless blows at those active counterrevolutionary elements who engaged in sabotage and those bad elements who seriously undermined social order. At the same time, it is necessary to actively carry out crime-prevention work and resolutely reduce the number of criminal cases. We must educate the masses to strengthen the concept of the legal system, to observe laws and discipline conscientiously, to resist criminal acts and to foster good social practice.'

The conference held: To do a good job in social order, it is necessary to actively strengthen the spade work at the grassroots level and consolidate and build the police stations and peace preservation committees well. We must build a public security contingent which has a strong political concept, outstanding professional skills and is both Red and expert.

The conference demanded that in carrying out public security work it is necessary to observe strictly the policies of the party and do everything according to law.

All participants unanimously expressed that they would rapidly push forward the public security work in our province and make greater contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations.

#### BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG FINANCE, TRADE CONFERENCE--Recently the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a provincial finance and trade work conference in Harbin. Attending the conference were leading comrades responsible for finance and trade work in various prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners and responsible comrades of the state farms administrative bureau and provincial departments concerned. The purpose of the conference was to discuss current situations and tasks and work out measures for implementing the guidelines of the national conference of financial and trade departments on learning from Taching and Tachai and to make greater contributions to the high-speed development of the national economy. Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Li Li-an, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the opening and closing sessions of the conference respectively. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG TELEPHONE CONFERENCE--Recently the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference, calling on all localities to do a good job in storing animal feed, repairing animal shelters and preventing diseases to protect livestock during winter. The conference was presided over by Wang Chin-tzu, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Juan Yung-sheng, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the conference. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW]

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KANSU DAILY HAILS REHABILITATION OF 'TIENANMEN INCIDENT'

HK210802Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Nov 78 HK

[Report on 19 November article by KANSU DAILY editorial department hailing rehabilitation of the Tienanmen incident: "The People's Common Desire"]

[Excerpts] The article said: The Peking Municipal CCP Committee recently solemnly declared that the Tienanmen incident was an utterly revolutionary action. This is in accord with the common desire of China's 800 million people, and is an inevitable verdict of history. When the good news arrived, the masses were greatly excited and all shouted for joy.

On 18 November, the wise leader Chairman Hua furthermore wrote an inscription for the forthcoming anthology of "Tienanmen Poems," It expressed Chairman Hua's affirmation and praise of the masses' heroic struggle in the Tienanmen incident and his concern for and encouragement to the hundreds of millions of people of China.

The article noted: The Tienanmen incident was the people's patriotic flowers offered to esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. It was a relentless fire which burned the gang of four, a revolutionary cry of the Chinese people, and a great revolutionary incident. The outbreak of the Tienanmen incident signified that the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power would certainly go bankrupt, and that the day of triumph in the life-and-death struggle waged by our party and people against the gang of four was quite near.

The article revealed that at the critical moment when the people waged a great struggle against the gang of four, the agents of the gang of four in Kansu also acted as their shameful bullies. They went everywhere to find the so-called "Tienanmen incident in Kansu." They persecuted those workers who presented wreaths to Premier Chou during the Chingming Festival, tracked down those comrades who copied the poems which had been in Tienanmen square, and threatened, intimidated and isolated those comrades who witnessed the actual Tienanmen incident.

At that time, just like the people in various localities in China, the 18 million people in Kansu were all uneasy and filled with righteous indignation and they could hardly sleep. However, everyone of them has firmly remembered and correctly appraised the Tienanmen incident. They also firmly believed that the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power would certainly be crushed, and that the gravest wrongful case which the gang of four imposed upon the Chinese people would certainly be rehabilitated and exonerated.

The article said in conclusion: The rehabilitation of the Tienanmen incident was a great victory of the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in grasping the key link in bringing about great order across the land. It was a great victory of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and a great victory of the people's strength.

SHENSI MILITIA MEETING CLOSES ON 15 NOVEMBER

HK170801Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Second Shensi Provincial Representative Militia Meeting concluded in the hall of the provincial military district on 15 November.

This meeting criticized the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and that person who held very great power in Shensi and finally went over to the gang of four, summed up and exchanged experiences in militia work and put forward the militia's tasks for the new period. The meeting also discussed the report delivered by Hu Ping-yun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and commander of Shensi Military District.

The closing ceremony was attended by Li Erh-chung, Hu Ping-yun and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and military district. (Hu Hsing-mao), deputy commander of the military district, presided. (Chang Tao), deputy commander of the military district, read out the resolution of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and military district on commending progressive units and individuals in militia work.

Li Erh-chung then delivered an important speech, saying: [begin recording] "All sectors and trades should consider how to make greater contributions to fulfilling the four modernizations. Militia work must also keep pace with this situation, be subordinated to this overall task and take it as its center. Otherwise, militia work will veer from the correct orientation, depart from the masses and be unable to fulfill its glorious role assigned by the party and people. To do a good job of militia work in the new situation, it is necessary to inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of militia work." [end recording]

Li Erh-chung went on to call for exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four, strengthening of party leadership over militia work and doing still better in putting militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

(Chen Hsiao-chen), deputy commander of the provincial military district, then delivered the closing speech.

#### TSINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

OW201903Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] A militia work meeting was recently held in Sining Municipality. Leading comrades of the party, government and army in Tsinghai Province and Sining Municipality attended the meeting, including Wu Sheng-jung, Cheng Shiao-hsien, Hsu Lin-feng, Wang Wen-ying, Chou Jung, (Chu Ting-yun), (Huang Chien-hua), (Chang Yeh), (Kang Chien-hsi) and (Kao Teng-lin). Comrades Wu Sheng-jung, Chou Jung and (Huang Chien-hua) spoke at the meeting. Comrade (Chu Ting-yun), deputy commander of Tsinghai Provincial Military District and commander of Sining Garrison Command, made a work report at the meeting.

The guidelines of the national and provincial militia work meetings were disseminated at the meeting. The participants studied the inscriptions written by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee for the National Militia Work Conference and the speeches of other leading comrades of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. Six advanced units and two advanced people introduced their advanced experiences at the meeting.

Acting on the guidelines of the national and provincial militia work meetings, the participants held discussions in a serious manner. They have fully realized through discussions the strategic importance and role of militia under the new historical conditions and made up their minds to heighten their spirit, revive and carry forward the honorable tradition of militia work and conscientiously do militia work well.

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The participants studied and made plans on how to implement the guidelines of the national and provincial militia work meetings, speed up militia building, strengthen military preparedness and be ready to fight a war. Various units also exchanged their experiences, made efforts to find out their own shortcomings and studied measures for strengthening militia building.

In the light of the actual situation, the participants angrily denounced the crimes committed by the leading agents of the gang of four in Tsinghai in energetically pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, spending great efforts to build their "second armed forces" and setting up the Sining Municipal Militia Command. The participants pointed out: The Sining Municipal Militia Command was set up by the principal responsible person of the former provincial CCP committee by following the experience of Shanghai. Using the promotion of fresh experience as a pretext, this municipal militia command ordered tens of thousands of militiamen to leave the front line of production, divorced itself from the local party organization and military leadership and turned itself into an armed force of the gang of four. The agents of the gang of four openly harangued that they wanted to prepare themselves against the so-called capitalist roaders within the party and directed their spear of attack against the party. Waving the flag of taking part in class struggle in society, they wantonly arrested, beat and imprisoned the people. They tried to solve the contradictions among the people with guns. They launched a so-called "great political cleaning" and greatly disturbed the peaceful life of the people.

Through analysis, exposure and criticism, the participants distinguished between right and wrong and received a profound education.

At the closing ceremony, Comrades Hsu Lin-feng and (Chu Ting-yun) issued letters of commendation to 15 advanced units of militia work and nine advanced individuals.

#### BRIEFS

NORTHWEST CHINA MEDICAL SYMPOSIUM--The first symposium of the five provinces and regions of northwest China on integrating Chinese and Western medical treatment for preventing and curing liver and intestinal diseases was recently held in Lanchow. At the symposium, 41 academic theses, reports and clinical experiences were exchanged. Future plans and concrete measures for cooperation and coordination were put forward. The public health departments in Kansu have obtained some firsthand material in Chingyang Prefecture on preventing and curing these kinds of diseases. The Shensi Chinese Medical Institute has cured cancer of the large intestine with Chinese medicinal herbs. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Nov 78 HK]

LANCHOW MEETING ON TRUTH--The Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee recently held a meeting to discuss the problem of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Comrade Wang Yao-hua spoke at the meeting and exposed and criticized the real right and fake left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, encouraged the people to liberate their thinking and urged the people to correctly understand and handle Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Comrade Wang Yao-hua also asked the cadres to carefully follow the instructions of their supervisors, proceed from reality and not blindly carry out erroneous orders. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Nov 78 HK]

SINKIANG OIL DRILLING TEAM--Urumchi, 13 Nov--A 5,000-yuan bonus was issued to a Sinkiang oil drilling team which completed a 6,015.87 metres deep oil well in 166 days, setting a national drilling record. Since it was formed 20 years ago, the No 6003 oil drilling team has helped open up oilfields in other parts of the country. It came to Sinkiang from the north China oilfield last February. This well is very important for determining the geological structure of the region and for determining oil and gas reserves there. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW]



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